

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

(WITH) { STAMPED . . . SIXPENCE.
(SUPPLEMENT) { UNSTAMPED . FIVEPENCE.

50, 1713, WINDHOLM-STREET, LIMA, AUG. 1, 1921.

Original Correspondence.

MINING SCHOOLS.

Sir,—Your advocacy of mining schools deserves the thanks of every right-thinking miner, but I fear prejudice and apathy will triumph over reason and the dictates of common sense. Mr. Uren, whom you point out as being a proper person to be employed as a lecturer or teacher in the mining districts, has had it intimated to him, in tolerably plain terms, that there are no funds which can be applied to such purposes, and that if anything be done it must be from private sources. Now, as Mr. Uren left his employment as a miner, and has been at the school for a considerable time, at an expense to him of more than 700. per year, it is a source of regret, and will act as a great discouragement to future pupils, to find no attempt being made to carry out the design. It has, however, been hinted to him that exertions will be made by the friends of the measure to obtain a grant, or, at all events, a subscription, to assist in the object so earnestly desired. But this is not the point, or the right, to assist in the object so earnestly desired. But this is not the point, or the right, to assist in the object so earnestly desired. But this is not the point, or the right, to assist in the object so earnestly desired.

Appeals have been so often made to our Government for aid, and treated with so much equanimity, that it appears in vain again to ask. Therefore, I fear the mining schools must perish, from sheer want of management by a Government deriving an enormous revenue from these sources, and yet boasting the mad misnomer of being paternal.—*Redruth, Aug. 13.* G. H.

MINING SPECULATION—UNFAIR PROCEEDINGS.

Sir,—Knowing you are at all times ready to expose anything like unfair play when personalities are not indulged in, you will, perhaps, be kind enough to insert the following facts, as a warning to the parties, that if they be guilty of the like proceedings again they will not only be exposed in class meeting, but as a class, and means taken at head quarters to prevent such from recurring. The statement of facts is this:—A certain would-be celebrated captain, too-eater to the steward of an extensive proprietor of mining properties, having been told by another mine agent that he had discovered a valuable lead lode on a certain estate belonging to the lady of the manor, by the aid and information of some workmen, and that he intended to apply for the sett, was surprised when waiting on the steward, a few days after, for that purpose, to hear him say—"Oh! I should have been glad to have granted it to you, but I have an application, just received by yesterday's post, from Capt. D. (he, therefore, having the priority), I cannot refuse him." Well, Capt. D. got the sett, which he sold to a person at Tavistock for 4000., thus netting over 3500., by being the friend of his informant.

Now, an instance is on record of this said steward (who, by the way, declares he is not allowed by his employer to mix himself up with the mines on her estates) wherein the same captain took a sett in the same neighbourhood, of which the same friend was the agent. The steward had 200 free shares in his name as one of the proprietors, his name appearing as one of the originals; he, however, as soon as possible, sold his interest to Capt. D., who again sold them to a third party. The original contract by the proprietors not being carried out, the mine fell into difficulties, the shareholders compelling the due execution, as per prospectus. The steward was, of course, called on for his share, but shuffed off his responsibility on to his lack-splittie, who paid rather than offend his highness.

We have no means of proving yet how this affair has been managed, but it looks very like a "scratch me, and I'll scratch you" sort of affair, and so we can tell the actors in the matter, who will assuredly hear more of it. With the transaction none but the participants have anything to do, it is true; but, at the same time, the public, unfortunately, have to do with persons of such character, who when marked under the guise of sanctimony become the more dangerous. They are, therefore, warned to be on their guard, for should such connivance or gross favoritism be again discovered it will not be allowed to pass with so little notice as this has been: application will be made at head quarters.

When this fact was casually being mentioned, one of the largest mine speculators in this country ever saw was asked to take an interest in the new concern, but declined to enter it, for said he, "I would not expend a sixpence on an estate where that result is the result; no man or mine is safe an hour under him." To this opinion the whole country where he lives, as well as your humble servant, subscribe. *Tavistock, Aug. 12.* A MINE AGENT.

MINE INSPECTION—EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.

Sir,—On looking over your Journal, I observe that the directors of East Wheal Russell have decided on not allowing their mine to be inspected except on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Should this arrangement become general, it will be most convenient for the captains, who can on the other four days of the week join some excursion or picnic party, or absent themselves from the mine on any of these days for any purpose, feeling assured that no one will visit the mine. I contend that the directors have done wrong, but I have no doubt they did it with the best motives; yet I can assure them that, in their zeal to do good, they have unintentionally injured the shareholders.

I would here observe that I have visited a certain mine about eight times—four when under the care of a former captain, and four when under the management of a more recent one. Out of the eight times, I found each of the captains on the mine but once; the first of them informed me that the water was in, and I could see nothing; the other accompanied me through the mine, so that at last I caught a sight of it. If captains are so often absent under the present system, how will it be under this new rule?

It is the duty of every captain of such mines as East Wheal Russell to go underground at least every other day; therefore, what objection could he have to being accompanied by some intelligent agent? Indeed, it would be an advantage to every shareholder if an inspector visited mines every day, as it would not only keep the captain at his post, but anything going wrong would be early detected. It is on the mine and underground that the captain is wanted, and not in the office or on leave of absence. At the mines in Redruth and Gwennap districts the captains go underground nearly every day—in fact, the captain of such a mine as East Wheal Russell should be on the mine from six to six, besides calling occasionally one or two nights a week, for reasons I should have no difficulty in explaining.

I called at a mine within the last month, at about 10 o'clock, A.M., when I found the shaft and bottom men, instead of being at their work, stretched on the stamper bench. On enquiring for the captain, I was told he was absent on business. I also asked the reason they were not at work, and they replied that the water was in. I think Capt. Goldworthy has no reason to complain of being overworked, and I think it will be necessary for him to go underground, either alone or accompanied by other agents, at least four days a week, to bring his mine into the dividend list. Be it understood that, when speaking of Capt. Goldworthy and East Wheal Russell, it is not my intention or desire to depose the man or the mine—I only wish to state my opinion against, and decided aversion to, mines being closed to inspectors, except on certain days, as it is detrimental to the interests of shareholders.

All persons who invest their capital in mines should have an undoubted right to send a party to look after their interest, at any time and at all seasons, as I am well aware that in some cases it is essentially necessary; and wherever an attempt is made to exclude shareholders from a knowledge of the state of their property, I strongly advise them to dispose of their interest. They will invariably find such mines to be in the hands of share-jobbers; therefore, the sooner they are out of the concern the better. I say, as captains well, but see that they do their duty. East Wheal Russell has been often inspected by competent agents, so much money would not have been spent in mining in valueless ground, but in laying open the more promising portion of the sett they have now commenced operations on. *N. ENKOR, Whealscombe, Aug. 10.*

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.

Sir,—I was surprised to find, instead of the captain's weekly report, a paragraph from an unknown source, in which we are led to hope that these mines may be in the dividend list next year. Now, Sir, as I conclude that some one in authority has furnished you with the materials for the paragraph, I should like to know what has become of the bright prospects which were held out to us when we were called upon to double the capital? We were then told that all that was necessary in order to secure an immediate and handsome return was a short railway, to facilitate the transit of the iron ore to the shipping port, and that this was to be completed in three months. What will the shareholders think when they ascertain that it is not even commenced, and perhaps never will be? I believe that the railway might be completed in three months, and if half the quantity of iron ore named (1000 tons per week) be raised, at the estimated profit (5s. per ton), there would be a profit of 1500. per week, exclusive of the lead lodes; and the shareholders might reasonably look for a dividend before the end of the present year.

"Fair Play" made some very sensible remarks respecting the small quantity of lead ore raised compared with the captain's reports of the value of the several workings; and as I presume he is a peruser of your excellent Journal, I should be glad to know where a letter would find him. I am in hope that the shareholders will insist upon a fair weekly report from the captain, and the fulfilment of the promises of the committee respecting the formation of a railway and the purchase of the dues.

If the shareholders would attend the meeting next month, and elect two or three of their body, who are neither share dealers nor secretaries of mines, as members of the committee, they would not wisely. At present the mine is managed entirely by parties at a distance, and three, if not more, of the committee are share dealers.

A CONSIDERABLE SHAREHOLDER.

TREVONE CONSOLS.

Sir,—It will be in the recollection of those of your readers who are interested, that a short time since there was published in your valuable Journal a report of this mine, made and signed by myself. In that report I was influenced by no dishonest motives; and although other reports have since appeared differing in a great degree from my own, and although I have been threatened with legal proceedings by some parties interested, for writing the report referred to, I wish to tell the parties concerned that I am ready and most willing to abide the consequent results of that report, both as regards my ability to form correct conclusions from the circumstances and features presented in any given case, or as to my moral rectitude and straightforward course of proceeding in any matter entrusted to me.

I have, Sir, no wish to controvert the reports which have appeared since my own, but having been indirectly charged by one of the reporters with stating that the lode below the 25 had been cut entirely out, I wish to state to those concerned that I wrote no such thing. I stated that the ore had died out under that level in the workings east of the mine, or words to that effect. I stated, too, that if all the copper ores in the mine were dressed, the quantity would probably be found about 15 tons (I write now from recollection, not having a copy of my report by me). I have observed since that 11 tons of ore have been sold; and when I was there the agent in charge argued with me that there were 40 tons on the mine, which would be ready for sale in a few

days—this I could not see. From the statement in my report, I believe some has been sold since; if so, it must have been done privately. I may be allowed to ask, Where is the remainder of the 40 tons that were nearly ready for sale? I believe the agent in charge will faithfully report the sales of ore, both copper and lead, so that those who are said to have wilfully underrated the property may be shown up, as they should be, or, if possible, made to justify their statements. I myself, Sir, make no pretensions to infallibility, nor do I believe in the attainment of that attribute by any mortal man; but in referring again to the copper-producing qualities of this mine, I will predict that it never will produce that mineral to a probable extent, or become, in other words, a leading copper mine. That part of the mine called "Gadder" I never saw.—*Tavistock, Aug. 10.* R. D. WILLIAMS.

PEN-DAN-DREA UNITED MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Sir,—The sales of ore from this mine are large, the prospects of the mine are really very good, the shares are marketable at a small sum, calls are frequently made, and I think will still have to be paid. Now, Sir, what is the reason that this mine, with its large returns of tin, does not pay cost?

I write about this mine with much diffidence, because I am not as present a shareholder, but I am interested, notwithstanding; for, having recommended gentlemen in different parts of England to take an interest in the mine, believing, as I did, and still do, that if properly conducted it would be a very good property, I feel a sort of responsibility to point out what, in my opinion, are the causes of the non-success of the undertaking up to the present time. I will say in a word, then, that the cause is bad management; but whose fault this is I do not know, and should like the saddle to be placed on the right horse. If the fault be in the managers on the mine, they have no business there; but if the fault be in the committee, they should not find fault with the agents. Let any intelligent mine agent go on the dressing-floors of the mine, or, I will say, let any man possessed of common discernment, and then he will see one great cause of the constant requirement for calls. Here may be seen, in many cases, four persons engaged in doing that which might be better performed by one, if the necessary arrangements for properly working the mine were provided. In other cases, two or three men are engaged in doing with the overhanging wheelbarrow what one, in half the time, could better perform with a simple tramway and wagon.

There is not one single foot of tramroad on the floors or underground, but all matters which require removal are done by the old-fashioned barrow and boy, in the most original style and most conservative principles. And if the question of unnecessary expenditure for want of better or more modern arrangements were gone into in every branch of operation throughout the mine, I should not be surprised to find that the company's money is now wasted to the amount of from 50. to 100. per day.

In writing this letter, Sir, I am influenced by no improper motive—I do not want the agency, or anything to do with the mine; nor have I any ill-feeling towards the managers or agents of the mine. I only wish, if possible, for the sake of those interested, that the mine may be given fair play, as we say. I have pointed these things out over and over again to some of the agents and some of the committee, but up to the last month they remain the same, which is a very great pity; for, without some favourable change takes place in the mode of conducting this property, it will be sacrificed to the demon of mismanagement; and if so, it will not only be sad for the unfortunate adventurers, but for the labourers in the neighbourhood. *Aug. 10.* R. D. WILLIAMS.

LADY BERTHA MINE.

Sir,—It is with no little pain that our attention has been called, to use a very mild phrase, to the indifference, we might add unjust, resolution submitted by the Chairman of the above mine to the shareholders, at their recent meeting, the particulars of which are given in your valuable Journal of the 1st inst. We trust we are too well known for such a resolution to affect us. The pain we feel arises from its becoming necessary for us to explain the transaction alluded to by the Chairman, which may, or may not, reflect much credit on the parties concerned.

The facts are as follow:—Previous to the transaction adverted to by the Chairman, we had received one payment only from the adventurers of the Lady Bertha Mine, amounting to the very large sum of 350. The mine, we apprehend, had been in existence for twelve months, or a longer period, before any supplies were furnished by us. So much for the Chairman's accuracy, in stating that we "had been serving the mine from the commencement."

The transactions that led to our deeming it prudent to place our debt in the hands of our solicitor are briefly these:—A debt commenced in Oct., 1856, and amounting at the end of March, 1857, to 597. 18s. 10d. Mr. Peet, in the following month, after application, requested we would draw on the committee of management at two months. We did so, on April 24. This bill was accepted by Mr. Peet on behalf of the committee of management. At its arriving at maturity it was dishonoured. About this period one Mr. Gill was in London, and in calling at St. Helen's-place, to see Mr. Peet, with a view to some arrangement, was informed that he had departed. They were unable to give his address, nor did they know when he would return. About the time this acceptance became due, a further debt had become incurred by this mine amounting to 437.

In addition to these two sums, two other mines, for which Mr. Peet was pursuer, were indebted to us, respectively 907. 18s. 10d. and 1317. 17s. 10d. Some portion of the debt on the first of these mines had been due for a period exceeding twelve months, and the debt of the latter had commenced in Aug., 1856. We had repeatedly applied to the pursuer for payment, personally and by letter, but without any satisfactory result. During this period a cheque had been sent by the pursuer to the secretary for the pay of the latter of those mines for the sum of 425. 9s. 10d., signed by two of the directors, which cheque was cashed by us. On sending it to our bankers for payment, we were dishonoured. We mention this circumstance, inasmuch as we have it on good authority that Mr. Williams, the Chairman at the recent meeting of Lady Bertha shareholders, is a large holder in this mine. Most of the respectable mines in this neighbourhood are regularly in the habit of settling their accounts either bi-monthly or three-monthly. On all matters relative to these mines we have communicated with Mr. Peet, the duly authorised agent of the adventurers. Having a great dislike to attacking any particular shareholder for a debt due from the whole body of adventurers, we have reluctantly taken, we believe, the only proper course, under the circumstances—that of instituting proceedings in the Stannary Court.

We may now add that we have stated enough to show that we have never acted with precipitation, in an "unmercantile-like manner," nor, to use the elegant metaphor of the Chairman, "pounced like a tiger on his prey." All that we have done has been done with a view to prevent ourselves from being victimised.

We forbear stating anything more for the present, knowing that you, Sir, are guided by the maxim *Altera alteram partem*, we confidently rely on your giving insertion to this letter.—*Tavistock, Aug. 7.* GILL, SOBEY, AND CO.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—Truly our directors are getting almost communicative: through your valuable Journal they have at last informed us that Conces had been drained, that the produce was increasing (though, as usual, a mysterious silence preserved as to the amount), and that Mr. Oxenford had had some difference with his Brazilian attorney. The "victims of misplaced confidence" ought, doubtless, to be excessively grateful for so rare an article as information of any sort as to their properties, but still I must object, as regards myself, a plain, simple notice, to the effect that our shares were at least worth something, would be infinitely more acceptable than the important intelligence that Mr. George Darby had been appointed to take charge (query, of what?). I trust, Sir, that this announcement may not be, as on a former occasion, but a prelude to extorting money from the pockets of the impoverished shareholders, but I much fear that we shall soon again be invited (that, I think, is the phrase) to pay into the adventurers' hands the amount that they may condescend to ask. I trust, however, that my fellow-sufferers will respond to such an appeal as it deserves, and refuse to advance one penny for the defrayment of a Chancery bill, the object of which is to secure a dividend for its result, I refer your readers to a perusal of the Foreign Mines Share List.

It is much to be regretted that, at the present trying moment, we are deprived of the assistance and counsel of Mr. Oxenford, which, from his great knowledge of Brazilian affairs, would be invaluable; and on that account I deplore that his offer for an arrangement by arbitration has not been accepted. That gentleman being a principal shareholder, his interests are inseparable from our own; and I would, therefore, submit to those who profess to direct and manage our affairs that it would be far wiser to settle with most common sense the claims of the shareholders, to come to a settlement with them, than to plunge deeper into the foolish and expensive measures that have proved so fatal to our common wealth. *W. H. V. Aug. 11.*

CALIFORNIAN MINING STOCK—CAUTION.—No. II.

Sir,—Had one of Her Majesty's ships of war entered the harbour of San Francisco at midnight, and poured a volley of hot shot upon her sleeping multitude, it is doubtful whether it would have produced greater consternation than was experienced by the stockholders of the Arizona Copper Mining Company when they read the article which appeared in your Journal of April 4, signed "Anglo-Saxon," impeaching the integrity of their title to the said mine. Instead of asking, as honest men should have done—"Is it true?" the first and only question asked was, "Who is its author?" Great were the maledictions showered on the unknown author! Many were the threats of prosecution for slander! But this is only a harmless exhibition of Yankee "bluff and bluster."

As I understand that an attempt is about to be made, if it has not already been done (see *Mining Journal*, July 18), to place the matter right before the British public, so as, if possible, to induce capitalists to purchase their stock, or loan money thereon, I have thought proper to make the following statement. Its truth neither their agent, now in London, nor any other well-informed man, will have the boldness to use no harsher term—to deny.

The case stands thus:—The mine, formerly called El Ajo by the Mexicans, but now named Arizona by the Americans, was owned by Juan Robinson and Co., of Sonora, Mexico. They had been in peaceful possession for many months, had employed a large number of labourers to work the mine, and were, by the Mexican law, regarded as the rightful owners of the same. About five or six years ago the Indian tribes inhabiting the Gadsden purchase, being very hostile towards the Mexican race, which hostility still continues, being urged on and encouraged by the American settlers, made war upon the labourers at the mine, put several of them to death, and caused the balance to abandon the works and flee into Sonora, the adjoining Mexican state. The works were abandoned for several months. As soon as it was thought prudent to recommence operations at the mine, a large number of labourers proceeded under an escort of Mexican soldiers, who are known to be of a belligerent and cowardly nature, when they found that several Americans had "jumped" the mine, having taken possession, as afterwards ascertained, only a few days before the rightful owners appeared. The Mexicans demanded their rights, but were told that they had no rights there. They persisted in their demands, but were at length assured that if they did not leave within a specified time, death would be the penalty of their disobedience. Seeing the Americans resolute and determined, well armed and equipped, they abandoned the mine, and left the jumpers in undisturbed possession. A company to work the mine was soon after formed, incorporated under the laws of California, under the name and title of the "Arizona Mining and Trading Company." This is the company now in possession. Having stock to sell in London, they struck out the word "trading," as ill adapted to English ears, and substituted "copper," so that the incorporated name now is "The Arizona Copper Mining Company."

Such are substantially the facts of the case, as will appear at the proper time and place. Here I might close my communication, and leave British capitalists to form and express their own opinion as to the value and title under which the Arizona company claim to hold possession. It is for them to judge whether it is such a title as will justify them in investing their funds—such a title as will hold them harmless against the loss of capital so invested, as well as against the possible liability of being

multiplied in a large sum for damages that may be sustained by reason of any trespass on the rights of the claimants aforesaid.

But justice to all parties requires me to go a step further. The Arizona Company claim that they hold the mine under the well recognised and long established law of the Mexican Government, to the effect that if a mine has once been worked, and afterwards abandoned for four consecutive months, ownership in said mine is thereby vacated, and any other party has a right to enter upon and denounce it; that if such denouncement be made according to law—that is, if the denouncer conforms to the law in every particular, the mine is his, and the Government will protect him in his possession. But it is equally a law of Mexico—as equitable and just as humane—that if events arise, such as war, famine, pestilence, and danger to life from the insurrection and assaults of savage hordes, events over which the proprietors could have no control, then the owner does not lose possession, provided that he be recommended his labours as soon as these dangers are past, and it is safe and prudent to do so.

Now, the questions to be determined by a court of law are—Was the mine abandoned for four consecutive months? Was the denouncement made in due conformity to the law in all particulars? Did such a state of things as above described, or any one of them, exist at the time of the abandonment of the mine? And did the rightful owners return to take possession as soon as it was safe and prudent to do so? One party says yes, the other says no.

Such are the facts, which will be shown before the court having competent jurisdiction, as soon as the Congress of the United States shall have organised the Gadsden purchase into a judicial district, which will be done at its session in December next. Such, too, are the rival claims of the "two houses of York and Lancaster." The one is composed of gentlemen of wealth and influence, the other of men of muscle and pluck. The judicial battle will be fought on American soil, and decided by an American jury, and therefore the odds will be in favour of the men of muscle and pluck. Justice, morality, equity, and right, will have to contend against their opposites, backed up by hard swearing, and two to one the latter will win. But whichever way the battle turns, it will unquestionably be a long, desperate, and expensive struggle. From the purchase it will be transferred to Washington, to the Supreme Court of the United States. But the game is worth the shot, for the mine is unquestionably the richest in the world. The day of dividends, however, is far in the future. An injunction will be an embargo on all prospective gains. Unless a compromise is effected, a pretty smart fight may be expected between the "two rival houses," while we outsiders will stand by with as much indifference as to the termination of the battle as was felt by the old lady at the celebrated encounter of the rattlesnake and the woodchuck.

The facts are now before your readers, and I have only to add, that if the title to the mine were perfect, and the management what it should be, no mine in the world would better deserve the consideration of capitalists than the Arizona Copper Mine, in the Gadsden purchase. *ANGLO-SAXON.*

Meetings of Mining Companies.

PENDEEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of adventurers was held at the Auction Mart Coffee-house, on Wednesday. Mr. GREENWOOD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the decision of the committee at the last meeting on the mine, recommending that a call be made for the future working of the property, and that a superintending captain be appointed in the room of Capt. Evans, who had resigned.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit.....	£434 9 11
Mine cost, May, June, and July.....	427 11 8
Merchants' bills.....	153 6 3½ = £1013 7 10½
Calls received.....	626 0 6

Balance against adventurers.....£ 389 7 4½

The CHAIRMAN stated that the balance against the mine was 1507. 6s. 10d., provided every call was paid; and at the last committee meeting they recommended that a call of 2s. per share be made, and that Capt. James be appointed superintending agent.

A resolution adopting the report and accounts, and making a call of 2s. per share, was then unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN hoped the call would be responded to forthwith, as he would be enabled to purchase coals 25 per cent. cheaper for ready money. However, he could not complain of the manner the calls were invariably responded to, as out of 7000., there was only 1000. in arrears, and he had no doubt that even that amount would be paid in a few days. The next question was to take into consideration the recommendation of the committee as to the appointment of Captain James in the room of Captain Evans.

Mr. BAWDEN said, he should oppose that appointment, as he had written to Capt. Eddy to know whether he considered he had a sufficient knowledge of mining to carry on the working without the appointment of another agent, but with the occasional advice of a captain to inspect the mine. Capt. Eddy replied that he considered it would be most advantageous to call in an agent when wanted, who should be acquainted with the St. Just district. He did not consider they wanted any other agent, as he (Capt. Eddy) had had 20 years' experience in Botallack and Levant Mines.

Mr. CLIFFORD said, as Capt. Eddy was so well acquainted with the district, and was opening the mines in a most satisfactory manner since May last, when Capt. Evans resigned, he considered it would be better to let Capt. Eddy go on as at present.

Mr. BAWDEN considered that, if Capt. Eddy brought these mines into prosperity, he ought to be the head captain.

Mr. KEVEN and Mr. BIRDSEY agreed with Mr. Bawden, and was of opinion that the appointment of a young man, unacquainted with the district, might create a jealousy, that was quite unnecessary.

A resolution was then proposed—"That the recommendation of the committee be postponed for the present, and that Capt. Eddy go on with the management of the mine as usual."—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then read several reports, from which the following is extracted:—

Aug. 1.—We have taken down the lode in the 70, and I think we have a bunch of ore coming in. We shall haul up 20 or 30 kibbles on Monday morning. I should think half of it would make a fair sample of ore.—Aug. 6: I think I shall be able to send up a good report in time for the meeting. We have a good many tons of ore now to begin to dress, and if the lode hold we shall break ore speedily. I think we have now got back to settled ground in the 70 north; the lode seems to be well formed, and more ore than ever, and a better leader.—Aug. 8: Boriase's engine-shaft is now sunk 10 fms. below the 70, lode about 2 feet wide, composed of mud, Jasper, quartz, copper, and iron; the lode here in the bottom of the shaft has a strong, healthy appearance, and promises well for future sinking. We have some tons of ore at surface.—Aug. 10: The lode in the 70 is full 3 ft. wide, of grey portion being about 2 ft. The lode in the shaft is just the same, with some rich blisters of ore. We had again plenty of inspection, and mine agents who have seen it speak very highly of the mine.

A SHAREHOLDER was of opinion that the reports of the mine were more satisfactory than they had been from the commencement of the operations.

Mr. BIRDSEY considered the prospects of the undertaking were unprecedented for a mine so young—an opinion that was confirmed by every one who visited it. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and Capt. Eddy.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Bishopgate-street, on Wednesday.—Mr. S. W. DAWKINS in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

In reply to a shareholder, relative to what had been done as to the shares to be taken by Mr. Martin and the late Mr. Johnson, it was stated that, owing to the absence of Mr. Harrison, nothing had yet been done.

Capt. Webb's reports, as follow, were then read:—

July 23.—We calculate having about 3 fms. further to drive the 65 fm. level to intersect the copper lode west of the cross-course, which will require another month; if the character of the ground continue, then we shall drive east through the cross-course, to intersect the tin lode which we have extended on in the 45 fm. level. We have communicated the new east shaft to the 45 fm. level, and have now perfect ventilation. Hitherto we have been working under great disadvantages, having but one shaft. Now we have the new shaft we shall be able to drive the mine almost to any extent, and shall be able to prosecute the work without the long tedious cross-course from the present engine-shaft. We have opened out about 55 fms. on the tin lode, and about 50 fms. on the copper lode, in the 45 fm. level, but that being on the incline at an angle of 45° will only give about 32 fms. perpendicular. I do not hesitate to say that, taking into consideration the prospects and the depth, very few mines show better prospects for making a deep and lasting mine, especially when we are satisfied that the rich tin lode in the Par Consols and our tin lode, noticed above, is one and the same lode; besides, this lode was not more productive 30 or 40 fms. from surface at Par Consols than it is in our 45 fm. level; in fact, that lode does not make rich in shallow levels.

Aug. 10.—We expect to intersect the copper lode in the 65 fm. level after driving about 3 fms. more, and we cannot be too certain that we will depend on the underlie of the lode. When we reach this lode we intend driving east on its course to the great cross-course; then we shall go on to intersect the tin lode east of the great cross-course. This level has been close firm rock, and slow to extend, but, at the same time, there is no objection to the character of the ground, as it resembles the other adjoining mines. The 45 fathom level has been extended east on the tin lode about 45 fms., which is about 2 ft. wide, well-defined, a little tin all that distance, and it is my candid belief this lode will yield much tin at deeper levels. We have communicated the new shaft to the 45, which has been ventilated the mine. We have about 1 ton of tin ready for calining; but we shall have to build a calining-house, at a cost of about 350., before we can sink this tin. I recommend that we import about 400 tons of coals for the winter stock. I can conscientiously urge (as in my former report, perseverance, seeing we have a most splendid piece of mining ground, and the monthly cost will be easy, compared with mining generally, in developing the 65 fm. level, both on the copper and tin lodes, each of which is of great promise.

The CHAIRMAN thought, from the preceding reports, and from the knowledge of Capt. Webb's ability and energy, they were progressing very fast. The adjoining mine, Par Consols, which was so rich in the 150 fathom level, was only 100 fathoms from their sett; so that, when they sunk the shaft on the course of the lode, which is the same, he believed the adventure would be as good as Par Consols, which had again begun working on its second lease of twenty-one years; paying on the renewal the sum of 4000. bonds.

Mr. HARRISON observed that one should approach with great diffidence any statements as to time before things would be realised; but, in this case, he could say it would not much exceed the period named before the mine was in a prosperous state. The CHAIRMAN said he could not but guarantee the fitness of Capt. Webb to carry on the mine. Capt. Webb had extricated Great Hewas out of its difficulties, and at the time when the shares were valueless.

The report was then received and adopted.

Mr. JERRY stated, Capt. Webb had always said it would be a work of time, and that not the slightest doubt could exist as to their ultimate success.

Mr. WILSON proposed that the accounts, as audited, be allowed, which was seconded by the CHAIRMAN.

The CHAIRMAN asked what would be the manner in which they would proceed in the forfeiture of shares?

Mr. BERRY said, that without going into the matter, in the case of Great Hewas they went direct into the Stannary Court, and thereby reduced the number of shares from 25,000 to 15,000. There were some of his own clients whose shares were lost; and

when asked by them what they ought to have done, his answer was that they should have paid.

A conversation took place as to the amount of calls in arrears, when it appeared many had held back until others had paid; but since the accounts had been made up some had paid, and a shareholder present did the same; and the opinion was, when the resolution shall have been passed for a special meeting to be called for forfeiting shares in arrears, the remainder would do the same.

The meeting was then adjourned to August 27, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEEL SAMSON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Jeffreys-square, on Tuesday, Mr. BARCLAY in the chair.

The following report of the directors was read:—

The directors are happy to call the shareholders of Wheel Samson together once more, to render a faithful account of their stewardship since the last general meeting, in Nov., 1854. The amount then considered necessary to carry out certain operations on the mine was not subscribed, and the directors, in the belief that funds would be forthcoming, continued the works, and advanced the money themselves, until it became hopeless to look for further capital being subscribed in the then state of the money market. They, therefore, obtained a written permission from the landlord to suspend working, which permission was renewed from time to time, until Mr. Godfrey was introduced to them, with a view to the application of his patent process for desulphurising the ore and minding of Wheel Samson, upon a sample of which he had operated, and which upon assay, after being so treated, gave 1801 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. of fine silver to the ton. Some of the principal shareholders met on that occasion, and agreed to subscribe 2000l. for 200 shares, upon condition of their being entitled to take 800 more shares at par, after the trial agreed to be made by Mr. Godfrey upon 3 tons of the Wheel Samson ore. The 3 tons of ore were brought to London, but no proper apparatus could be obtained to make the trial for a long time. Various alterations had to be made, and much time was lost before the trial was completed. Assays were made of the several parcels of ore operated on, some giving very large results, varying from 212 to 470 ozs. to the ton, and others not more than 5 ozs.; but when the whole parcel had been worked up, samples from the heap were assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, and by Mr. John Mitchell, and only about 5 ozs. per ton were obtained as the result. The discrepancy was so great that Mr. Godfrey examined the whole parcel minutely, and found that it had not been ground sufficiently fine, and had not, in consequence, been sufficiently acted upon by the solvent, so that it was but partially desulphurised. He also made some improvement in his process, and a sample taken from the same heap, after undergoing the new process, gave, upon assay by Mr. Mitchell, 408 ozs. of fine silver to the ton. Those shareholders who had subscribed the 2000l. were then invited to meet again, and they resolved to subscribe 2500l. more to continue working the mine, and with a view to lend Mr. Godfrey 1500l. to put up the requisite apparatus for his new process, if he should require it; but that gentleman expressed so much confidence in his process, that he announced to the meeting his intention to put up the apparatus at his own expense, and with his own funds, and the directors are happy to say that he is now engaged in doing so, upon premises which he has rented. It is not necessary, therefore, to raise money for that purpose, but a further sum is requisite for working the mine, and it rests with those entitled to the privilege of taking up the 800 shares at par to do so now. Some of the parties so entitled have relinquished their privilege, and the directors are thus now at liberty to dispose of 300 of those shares at par, to those of the shareholders who may choose to take them. The directors have to lay before the shareholders a report upon the mine, sent by Capt. Spargo for this meeting, and they desire to remind them that the works were discontinued only for want of funds, and not from an opinion that the mine was a failure. There is yet much to be done to prove the property as a silver-lead mine, independently of the benefit which may be derived from the treatment of its minding and ore by Mr. Godfrey's patent, and they trust the shares will now all be taken up, in order to prove the mine as it ought to be proved. The directors present an account of receipts and expenditure since the last meeting; also, a balance-sheet from the commencement to June 30.

The Chairman said they had also received a report from Capt. Spargo, which it was desirable should be read. The report was as follows:—

Aug. 7.—I herewith send you my report of this mine, and in doing so it will be necessary to draw your attention to the position it was left in at the time it last ceased working. First, the shallow level was driven nearly 200 fms. on the course of the mine, and a shaft was sunk from surface, and communicated with this level about 100 fms. from the mouth of the level, which is about 23 fms. down the cliff; in this driving we met with several large bunches of minding, apparently going down in large masses, but no shaft or winze was sunk to prove the continuance of these bunches under the bottom of the level. The lode varies in size from 2 to 4 feet wide for upwards of 100 fms., it then begins to be disordered by other oblique branches, and at the junction of each we occasionally meet with spots of rich silver ore, but as the minding, I believe, was not then tested for silver, we thought proper to commence a deeper level on the same lode, at high-water mark, which is about 60 fms. deep from the surface, and in this driving we met with a large mass of minding, and we found the lode regular and well defined; we occasionally discovered rich stones of copper ore, mixed with pyrites, white iron, and large spots of silver-lead, with stones of antimonial silver. The lode in this level appears to be larger and more solid for minding in the bottom of the level, and it is my opinion it will continue to increase both in size and quality under the level of the sea. It is evidently all these oblique branches which are to be seen on the beach will become the properties of the lode at a deeper point; and I have a strong opinion that as the minding leaves in depth silver ore will predominate. From the back of this bottom level to the bottom of the shallow level there must be some hundreds (if not thousands) of tons of minding, that can be taken away by sinking winzes, and exploring on the lode between the two levels. I said before, there are large masses of minding which appear to be gone down the bottom of the shallow level, and in the deep level there are similar bunches driven through, consequently it is very evident that between those two levels a great number of tons may be raised monthly; but as there is no ground of consequence at present laid open, I am not in an exact position to state the quantity precisely; however, there is no doubt, after the winzes are sunk and the lode fairly laid open, there may be 100 tons per month raised, and so on, increasing in quantity according to the number of hands employed, this can be done without the aid of any other machinery than a horse-wheel. Filley's lode and branches are many fathoms further east, and the specimens of silver which have been broken here are very rich. My son's process was very simple; he brought it to about 1100 ozs. to the ton. Capt. Bennett, by a similar process, tested part of the same sample; he brought it to about 1200 ozs. to the ton. The branches on this point are numerous, and can be worked by open cuttings or quarrying; and as I cannot say from which of the branches can be obtained most silver, my advice would be to break it all down together, and select it after it is broken; I should say 40 or 50 tons per month can be obtained in this way. A horse-wheel will be required here to get the stuff to the surface of the cliff; and if a crusher engine be required, there is a sufficient supply of water to drive a 30-horse wheel, by 2 ft. breast, for that purpose.—Millicent's Lode: This lode has been opened on only a few fms. from surface, and is many fathoms from the south than the lodes in the cliffs. This lode has a great quantity of iron pyrites, and some good stones of silver-lead have been broken. I should certainly recommend that more be done on it, so as to prove its value; it has a very promising appearance of making lead ores, and, judging from the specimens, I think it will turn out rich for silver. There are many other branches that may hereafter become very valuable. In conclusion, I beg to say Wheel Samson is situated in a very rich piece of mineral ground, and, if properly worked, will ultimately amply reward the adventurers for their outlay.

P.S.—There is another piece of ground east of Wheel Samson, although in junction with each other, called Eva's sett. This lode at the surface has a very fair and promising appearance; very rich stones of silver ore have been broken in costean pits, so rich as to induce us to erect a winch, and put down a perpendicular shaft to a deeper point. This shaft is already down 14 fms.; at this depth we have put out a cross-cut some few feet, and have now only about 3 fathoms to extend the cross-cut, which will cut the lode at about 3 fms. under high-water mark. This work I should of course recommend to be done at once; and if the lode be found productive at the point we expect to cut it, there is a sufficient supply of water to drive an over-shoot wheel 30 feet high, so as to explore the same much deeper.

Mr. STURKE considered the report very encouraging, and that the mine only required a little further developing.

A statement of accounts from July 8, 1854, to June 30, 1857, was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance in hand	£102 9 0
Amount received for shares	426 0 0
Rent received from other companies	127 15 0
Amount paid by directors	639 10 8 = £1358 14 8
Amount expended as cost	£987 5 2
London expenses, &c.	187 4 11
Travelling expenses, petty cash, &c.	49 11 5
Amount paid testing Godfrey's process	130 0 0 = 1854 1 6

Leaving balance in hand

The Chairman said, they had about 800 shares to raise further funds, the directors having taken 639 shares for their loan.

A PROPRIETOR complained of the delay in the experiments, which caused a great want of confidence in the results.

The Chairman said, some of the delay arose from circumstances over which Mr. Godfrey had no control. The samples had recently produced 400 ozs. to the ton.

Mr. BOCCHIA said that, under Godfrey's process, it was impossible to put any silver in during the experiments.

The Chairman said, that the success of the mine did not depend on Mr. Godfrey. The report and mine were then adopted.

The Chairman said he had received a sample of ore and a letter from Capt. W. W. Philp, from which the following is condensed:—

Aug. 6.—I was on the mine on Tuesday all day, endeavouring to find where we might get the quantity of silver ore you require, but as I suppose it was the small quantity which was sent to London that was so very rich for silver, we could not find where we could break so large a quantity. In endeavouring to do so, by clearing out an old pit or stopes, we found some very rich looking gossan, which we could break in large lumps, as well as small bits, a small box of which I sent on to Plymouth yesterday. The men, as well as myself, think the gossan rich for silver, and a great proof of the lode being good in some places, and they particularly wished me to send you a sample to be tried. They are making nearly 60 tons of the gossan at Old Trebovir, from one of all charges, and have shipped off 13 tons, and have 7 or 8 tons more ready, besides several tons of lead ore. Our men think the gossan from Filley's horse looks superior to that. I carried some of Mr. Hitchens to see, but he was not at the mine. I have now put the men to sink on the course of the gossan; they say, although there have been so many levels driven, the lode has never been tried or discovered in them. If we could see this lode deeper I have no doubt we should find it rich. Capt. Spargo once commenced sinking a shaft in the cliff to discover this lode, which every one says ought to have been continued, and as being the best way to find this lode deeper. Will you please let me know the number of the sample of which you wish to have a quarter of a ton of, and, if possible, a small bit? I have not heard the result of the trial of minding ore, but should it be worth working, we have been doing quite right in sinking a shaft from the middle level, which must be held before we can stop the back of the bottom level.

The sample of ore had been assayed by Mr. Mitchell, who returned a certificate that it contained 16 ozs. 6 dwts. 10 grs.

The Chairman, in answer to a question, said there was no liability on the mine.

Mr. GODFREY explained the reason for the delays. He had to purchase new plant, and was expending his own money on the experiments; it was, therefore, to his interest to carry out the operations as speedily as possible. He had been before the public, and was deeply interested in the result of the trial of minding ore.

The Chairman, Mr. Street, and Mr. Melville, were then elected directors, and the following resolution passed:—“That the directors be, and are hereby, authorised to avail themselves of Mr. Godfrey's patent process for testing the minding ore and

ores, without expense to the company, and also to dispose of all the shares that may not be taken up by those who are entitled in the first instance to that privilege, and to apply the proceeds to the continued prosecution of the mine.”

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEEL GUSKUS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Cannon House, Queen-street, on Saturday, Mr. CHANDLER in the chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, Mr. JEFFREY (the secretary) read the following reports, from Capt. John Dale and James Richards:—

Aug. 7.—I have with care inspected this mine again, and beg to advise you to carry the following works into effect, which, in my opinion, will greatly enhance the value of the mine:—viz., sink a new shaft in the western part of the sett, so as to command Guskus and two of the Wheel Friendship lodes. And also a new shaft on the new lode now wrought on in the 30 fms. level; this lode within the last few days has greatly improved, and will now yield 1½ ton of good lead ore per fm., and also good stones of yellow copper ore. These two shafts will enable you to explore, judging from indications, the most valuable part of the mine. I would also recommend that all the tin ground be worked on tribute, and entirely do away with stoping on tutwork. From the proceeds of tin, lead, and copper ore, an outlay of 1500l. per month will be sufficient to make a fair trial of the concern in six months, and I think you will realise good results. The machinery is working well and in excellent condition, and sufficient for working the mine for very many years to come.

Aug. 6.—At your request I send you my report of this mine. In the 70 end, west of the engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive, the end hard, 3 ft. more to drive to cut the lode; west of this lode, in the 60, they had formerly a course of tin, worth from 40l. to 50l. per fm. In the 30 end, east of Francis's shaft, on Guskus lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, with stones of tin, but not enough to value; we have 80 fathoms more to drive to reach the cross-course. The mines north and south of us proved very productive on this cross-course, and I have every reason to believe, as we drive eastward, that the lode will improve. In the 30 end, driving east of Francis's shaft, on the new lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide; in the present end it has improved within the last few fms., and now worth 6l. per fm. for lead, and good stones of yellow copper ore, and looking very kindly for further improvement; we shall be obliged to sink a shaft very soon at this point for ventilation. I would recommend you to sink a shaft 150 fms. west of the engine-shaft, on Guskus lode. There are two lodes coming up from Old Wheel Friendship, which proved very productive; these lodes have never been seen in this sett. I have no doubt we could have this shaft sunk 20 fms. for 2l. per fm. My advice to you is to drive the 70 end west; the 30 end east of Francis's shaft, on Guskus lode; and also to try the western ground with all speed, and the north ground on the new lode. I have every reason to believe if these points be carried out that the mine will do well.

Mr. SMITH observed that, from the tenor of the reports, it appeared they had now turned the corner, and might reasonably anticipate that a change for the better would take place. Their liabilities, however, were large, and he trusted that some means would be taken to liquidate them, as, while they lasted, they were working with a millstone round their necks.

The following accounts for five months, ending June 30, were then read:—

Balance from last account	£1972 4 7
Cost and merchants' bills, Feb. to June	1409 6 2
Committee's fees and office expenses	23 15 0 = £3497 5 9
Call of 5s. on 5000 shares	£1250 0 0
Less not received	622 10 0 = £627 10 0
Arrears received	8 15 0
Cash advanced by secretary	190 18 2
Cash advanced by Tweedy, Williams, and Co. ...	168 14 8
Black tin sold, 51. 5s. 1q. 9 lbs.	394 6 3
Copper ore sold, 23 tons	63 18 6 = 1460 2 7

Balance against the mine

Balance of liabilities over assets, 1042l. 16s. 3d.

Mr. PASTORHAM, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said it appeared to him they could not do better than follow the advice given them by Capt. Dale; in fact, in his opinion, they had no other alternative.

The Chairman thought that their affairs were now in a better position; and when the arrears of calls were received the deficit side would not present such a melancholy aspect. The question for them now to consider was, what amount of money they would require in order to liquidate the most pressing of the liabilities, as well as to carry on the mine. Had every shareholder paid up his calls, it would have entailed less embarrassment both on themselves and the committee of management.

Mr. MINTON was of opinion that they should not make too large a call. They had had previous experience how exceedingly difficult it was to get them in; he should, therefore, move that a call of 2s. per share be made.

After some discussion, this was agreed to. Capt. John Dale was then appointed superintending agent for the ensuing three months.

The retiring committee of management were re-elected, and the meeting terminated.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

The adjourned ordinary general meeting of the proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday.

Sir WILLIAM FOSTER, Bart., in the chair.

Mr. GILMAN, the solicitor, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said that it was with more than ordinary satisfaction that he appeared at the meeting, as the clouds which they had been under were, in a great measure, dispersed, and he considered the report of the committee of conference, appointed by the shareholders to investigate the affairs of the company, very satisfactory, and which was pleasing to the board, from the part that Mr. Routh, the chairman of the committee, took at former meetings.

Mr. DU CROZ said the committee of conference was not appointed by the shareholders, and had no power to act, as he understood they were to be elected at the adjourned meeting, which ought to have been held in October last.

Mr. LAMBERT contended that there was no committee appointed, and that the report ought not to be received.

A PROPRIETOR said he had a distinct recollection of what occurred at the meeting held in July. Sir Wm. Foster repudiated the idea of appointing a committee of investigation, and in which he agreed, as he considered it tantamount to superseding one board of directors for another, and Sir Wm. Foster then stated that there was no case made out for a vote of distrust in the board, but they did not object to a committee of conference; and with that understanding, he considered the meeting separated.

Mr. SCHNEIDER, M.P., said the short-hand writer's notes were in the room, proving that it was agreed that five or six gentlemen should be named—Mr. Routh to elect half, and a member of the board half; and he would observe that Mr. Routh, Mr. Cobbett, and Mr. Sutton, were appointed—three gentlemen whose feelings at that time were against the directors.

Mr. DU CROZ was in a confident frame of mind, and he was appointed until after the meeting, in October, which was adjourned until they received Mr. Hamilton's accounts. He expected that meeting would be called in October, but they never heard a word about it until this year.

Mr. ROUTH said there was nothing before the meeting, and they were merely wasting time. He would move the adoption of the report, and then it would be competent for any shareholder to say what he pleased against it, although he felt confident it would be received. He entered upon the investigation with a feeling entirely antagonistic to the board, and he thought he should have had many things to bring before the meeting, and if his conclusions had been adverse he should have felt bound in honour to have stated them to the meeting on the present occasion. (Hear.) The committee all entered upon their duties with the same views, and in the result they had only one dissentient, Mr. Sutton; but he respected his opinion, as he believed he was guided by the same good faith as himself, although he took a different view of the affairs. (He Mr. Routh) had travelled upwards of 2000 miles, at his own expense, in pursuing the investigation, as he felt that he was a trustee appointed to look into the affairs of the general body of proprietors. (Cheers.) The question was, whether they were going backwards or forwards? If they were going backwards, he would recommend them to appoint another committee, and those who objected to this report had better make a proposition for the appointment of a new committee, to re-investigate the affairs of the company. The report gave them considerable information. They were now a trading company, making copper in Australia. In 1852 they made 1823 tons; the next year the abstraction of labour, through the gold diggings, reduced the make to 228 tons; in 1854, they made 511 tons; in 1855, 1395 tons; in 1856, 1758 tons; and they would make in 1857 no less than 2500 tons. Was that going backwards? If it were, let them stop the concern at once. True it was they had to consider the matter, but Mr. Hamilton reported for the last six months they had made 1160 tons, and there was no doubt they would make clear 2500 tons. If they continued to increase at that ratio, they would be enabled to carry on this company at a considerable profit. The conclusion he arrived at was, that there was a gradual increase of capital, and he would not sanction the payment of the dividend now proposed by the directors, or any dividend in January next, unless he was satisfied that the dividend would be continuous. (Cheers.) In working a capital, the important question was whether they were making copper at a profit. As to freights, during the war they were 50s. per ton, and now reduced to 30s. And as to coals, they were delivered from this country at 6l. per ton, and they now obtained New South Wales coals at 2l. 10s. at the port. Labour alone had cost 30,000l., and coals 32,000l., in one year, and their annual expenses were over 100,000l.; therefore, they were not to consider they were in the position of mere retail dealers. (Hear.) In such extensive transactions, the difference between 50s. and 30s. per ton for freight made a difference of some thousands in their favour. With regard to the present rate of wages, there was a great reduction as compared with the period when there was an abstraction of labour to the gold fields, but the reduction was not so great as he could wish. If they had as glorious a harvest in Australia as they had in this country wages would no doubt be much lower. In the beginning of the year they were paying to their smelters 12l. per month; miners, 7s. 6d. per day; masons, 10s.; masons' labourers, 7s.; boys, 2s. 6d.; smiths, 10s.; stokers, 7s.; carters' labourers, 7s.; harness-makers, 10s.; but he had reason to tell the proprietors that those prices would be reduced, and that labour was not only abundant, but almost superabundant. They had a large number of furnaces in work, which were yielding a profit, and his honest conviction was that they had passed through an extraordinary state of transition, which would result in a prosperous future. The committee of conference, in their report, had drawn no conclusions, having left it to the shareholders; but he must say that few men would have the head or heart to go through the trouble the directors had in carrying on this company. He would propose that the report of the committee of conference be received and adopted, and he would call upon one of his fellow-committeemen to second that motion.—Mr. COBBETT seconded the resolution.

Mr. LAMBERT considered the report most unsatisfactory. The committee appeared to throw the blame on the shareholders; but he should like to know what they had to do with the management of the concern, and how they would be received if they were to venture a suggestion to the directors? The meeting was adjourned to Oct. 20, and at that time the committee of conference ought to have been appointed.

Mr. DU CROZ protested against the report being received as a report of a committee of shareholders.

Mr. SCHNEIDER said it was agreed that Mr. Routh and himself should nominate five or six shareholders to act as a committee of conference, as soon as possible after the arrival of the accounts from Mr. Hamilton; and immediately those accounts were received the members of the committee were sent for, and had been engaged three or four months in the enquiry.

Mr. SUTTON said it might appear that his opposition was systematic, but he was only expressing a strong opinion for the general interest of the proprietors; he should, therefore, move an amendment.—“That the accounts and financial statements, as presented by the directors and committee of conference, are incomplete and unsatisfactory, and it is the opinion of this meeting that a thorough investigation into,

and examination of, the financial affairs of the company from the formation should be made by an inspector, to be appointed by the Board of Trade, in conformity with the powers given by the 41st section of 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47.”

Mr. DU CROZ seconded the amendment.

After a lengthened and angry discussion, the amendment was lost, and the original motion carried, with only a few dissentients.

The Chairman said the next business was to propose the report of the directors, which he would suggest should be taken as read.

The report, an abstract of which has already appeared in our Journal, was then adopted; and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share declared.

Mr. J. O. Hanson, jun., Mr. J. D. Fowler, Mr. H. Ranking, and C. H. J. Rich were re-elected directors, Mr. Henry Cavendish Bentinck the shareholders' auditor, and Mr. Moates, public accountant, the directors' auditor.

The meeting was then made special, and resolutions were passed for altering the time of the annual meeting from July to Feb.; and that the number of directors should be not less than five or more than nine. Messrs. Routh, Cobbett, and Herapath were appointed a committee, to confer with the directors as to whether it was desirable to place the company under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856, with limited liability.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman, directors, the committee of conference, and Mr. Hamilton, the colonial manager, were carried with applause.

The proceedings, which lasted several hours, then terminated.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, St. Helen's-place, on Monday, Mr. CRAIG LEOE in the chair.

Mr. LAYTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, which stated that the operations at Worthing had been suspended, in order to reserve the funds in hand for putting the Bremer Mine (which had then come into the company's possession) into an efficient state of working, and enable them to reach the ore ground already discovered there. The report also says:—

On Oct. 28 the sale of the Britannia property took place, when the colonial committee purchased the Bremer Mine section, consisting of 234 acres, and a block of allotments in the town of Callington, consisting of about 8½ acres, including the mineral rights of the remaining portion of the township, for 4l. 7s. 6d. per acre. They also purchased a section of 44 acres, adjoining the Bremer Mine and the town of Callington, at 5l. 17s. 6d. per acre. The colonial committee, on announcing this to the directors on October 30, mentioned “that about 12 months since a party of miners who formerly worked the Bremer offered to take the sett from the Britannia Company, on royalty, guaranteeing to raise 200 tons of ore before abandoning it, intending to take the water from the present shaft by horse-power, to enable them to work away the ore already discovered.”

The directors congratulate the shareholders on the colonial committee having secured this mine, as they believe that if worked judiciously and with spirit it will make ample amends for the disappointment hitherto experienced at Worthing. The colonial committee have engaged Capt. Remfrey, one of the most efficient miners in the colony, and having commenced operations at Bremer, suspended their works at Worthing, as before mentioned, in order to apply all the capital in hand to this mine; and it having been found that the water had rendered the ground at the old shaft unsafe, it was at once decided to sink a fresh one, and at the last advices (April 17), it was down 5 fms. 1 ft. The engine-house had been erected. The new engine (which was sent out for Wheel Maria) was removed to this mine, and, although some little delay had arisen in consequence of the scarcity of masons and carpenters, the engine was expected to go to work at the beginning of May. The committee anticipated reaching the ore ground at 10 fms. from surface, and felt confident that success would attend their exertions.

By the audited accounts submitted herewith, it will be observed with satisfaction that the sum received during the past 12 months for rental in the colony has been 429l. 3s. 6d.; and it also is seen that the amount expended on the purchase and working of Bremer Mine, up to the last advices, was 1146l. 17s. 3d.; and at Worthing, 1579l. 19s. 11d., which has absorbed almost the whole of the available resources of the company; but as the report on and opinions formed of Bremer Mine are of the most favourable character, your directors recommend that a call of 1s. per share be made, to give that mine a fair trial; and, should it not prove productive, the directors will be prepared, at some future meeting, to state the course they would then recommend to be adopted as to the operations of the company.

The Worthing estate is let to respectable tenants at a yearly rental of 3500l.; and 10 cottages on the property produce, on an average, 4s. 6d. per week each; total amount, supposing all the cottages to be occupied, 447l. per annum. The freehold property of the company now consists of 1346½ acres. The directors have pleasure in acknowledging the attention shown by the colonial committee during the past year to the interests of the company, and the judgment evinced by them in selecting the Bremer Mine, which the directors, from all accounts and advices received, have confidence in believing will prove remunerative. The statement of accounts from June 30, 1856, to June 30, 1857, showed—Receipts, 4757l. 7s. 6d.; expenditure, 3560l. 2s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of company, 1197l. 5s. 9d.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, apologised for taking the chair, which he regretted to state arose through the indisposition of Mr. Hallett; and it was the first time that gentleman had been absent since the formation of the company. He (the Chairman) was now ready to answer any questions that might be put to him.

Mr. WENLEY wished to know whether they intended to work the Worthing Mine, or give it up?

The Chairman said they should suspend operations at the Worthing Mine at present, and work the Bremer. It might be more satisfactory to hear the report of the Bremer Mine.

Mr. LAYTON then read the report, from which the following is extracted:—

“The Bremer section is one in which the lode appears to be placed too near the boundary; there is, however, a mistake on the map in placing the eastern boundary so close to the shaft; the actual distance is about 50 fms., giving 200 fms. in depth, the dip of the lode being very slight. This mine is situated in the slate formation, and apparently not very hard or expensive. The workings in the eastern part of the sett consist of some 12 winzes, that have been sunk on three different lodes, from each of which ore has been taken. The principal workings have been at and near the remains, as shown upon the map, and it is learned from the captain who had charge of the mine when it stopped that the shaft is sunk 11 fms., showing a good lode of ore all down the north end. In the 10 fm. level 7 fms. are driven north through a course of grey and black copper, averaging about 2 ft. in width, the back, bottom, and end of which are all ore. He states the ground opened here would yield 4 tons to the ton; he further states that the lode upon which the shaft was commenced is still standing under the footwall, the miners having been let away by a rich branch.”

Capt. Remfrey also reports (February 28)—“Our boiler is set, dues covered in, with the shaft-bob in its place, and we hope soon to fix the cylinder, so that we may be ready to work about the middle of April next. The timber being at hand I shall commence to collar up the engine-shaft, fix bearers for main rod, &c.; although, at a distance of 10 fms. from the lode, I find that stains of copper are seen in some of the cross-heads. You will excuse my giving a full report on the prospects of the mine. I am anxious to see the water in fork, believing, so far as I can judge from the lodes seen at surface, that the Bremer Mine is a good one, and that you will not have to regret the purchase made; and, according to the most authentic accounts, returns, and profitable returns, can at once be made (as soon as the water is taken out), hoping in future reports to testify the same, to the approval of your most anxious expectations.”

The Chairman said he could congratulate the shareholders on the purchase, as when Mr. Jehu Hitehins was in the colony he examined the property, and had reported most favourably upon it. He (the Chairman) had hoped that they would have received advice before this time as to the progress at the Bremer, but unfortunately they had not received any later than April.

The reports and accounts were then received and adopted.

After some discussion, the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and votes of thanks passed to the colonial committee, Chairman, and directors.

THE CASTILIAN MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, Sir EDWIN PEARSON in the chair.

Mr. GREEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

The report of Mr. Mason gives full particulars of the last six months' operations in Spain. The detailed statements of accounts show the financial state of the company to be the same as at Christmas last; the cost of raising and dressing ore, with general expenses during the last half-year, having been equal to the amount realised on sales. According to the statement of Mr. Mason, there seems little probability of a successful result from the prosecution of the workings at Huidobro, and the directors, therefore, recommend that during the next few months the raising and dressing of all ore that can be profitably procured be continued, as also the driving of the exploring level, in the hope that some discovery may be made to give the mine a marketable value, and the necessary steps be taken to wind-up the company at the close of this year.

A report from Mr. Mason was also read, detailing the operations at the mine.

The accounts showed balance in favour of company, 6l. 1

They might have found some riches in the lode, as it promised extremely well. They would recollect that the Spanish miners had begun to drive 1700 ft. from the lode, and had been at work two years before they took the mine. He mentioned this to show that those who knew the districts had a very high opinion of the mine. The conclusion was that they were now exhausted. He should not feel justified in recommending any further trial.

The report and accounts were adopted, and a resolution proposed that the company be wound-up at the end of the year, which was carried unanimously; and Mr. Talbot was elected director in the room of Mr. Ayrton, M.P., who had resigned.

THE PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, Sir EDWIN FRANKLIN in the chair.

Mr. GREEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

During the last half-year the operations of the company have been confined to two mines, the Verdona copper and the Purissima lead mines; from the former about 170 tons of ore have been raised; and at the latter the deep level has been continued, with the view of finding a course of ore in the lode in depth, and such lead ore extracted from the upper workings as could be got without expense.

These workings have resulted in a profit of £606. 15s. 4d. for the half-year, after paying all expenses, for the particulars of which, and of the receipts and disbursements, the directors refer to the detailed statement of accounts.

It will be seen by the report of Mr. Mason, that the copper ore in sight at the Verdona Mine will not last longer than about four months, and that he considers deeper would not be profitable, and he also holds out no prospect of any favourable results from the Purissima Lead Mine; under these circumstances, the directors recommend that all the ore at Verdona Mine be extracted, and the deep adit at Purissima Mine be continued, with the view to some discovery that may give the mine a marketable value, and that steps be taken to wind-up the company at the close of this year.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Mason's advice was the same as in the Iberian Company—to take out all the ore, but not to commence any new works. They had hoped that the Purissima Mine would have turned out a good mine, but the ore at surface had failed in depth. He was glad to say the profit at Verdona was 300l. better than the preceding year.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and a resolution passed for winding-up the affairs at the end of the year, and Mr. Talbot elected director, in the room of Mr. Ayrton, M.P., resigned.

FORT BOWEN (NEW) MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of debenture holders in this company was held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Thursday,

Capt. MANOLIS in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been gone through, the CHAIRMAN stated that, so far as he could understand the position in which they, as debenture holders, were placed, he thought the question upon which they had to give their opinion was, whether they would give orders to Capt. Clemes to make an inventory of the machinery at the mines, and leave it there until it was deemed advisable to subscribe a little more capital to carry out the operations; or whether means should be taken to get that portion of the plant which could be removed brought back to England, to be sold here?

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what was the feeling of the directors on the subject?

The CHAIRMAN said that, as far as he was concerned, he had had quite enough of it. He believed the property to be valuable, and that by a small further outlay it might be rendered remunerative; but he had been a shareholder from the commencement, and had spent some money that he was disinclined to invest more.

Capt. Clemes's report, which has already appeared in the *Mining Journal*, was read, and Mr. Powell explained by the plan the points alluded to.

The position of the debenture holders was then fully discussed, Mr. Baker explaining that they were in precisely the same position as the mortgagors of any property in England. It appeared to be the general opinion of the meeting that the loss would not be increased by the workings being continued for the present, and it was, therefore, resolved that the meeting should be adjourned for two months, in order that they might receive Capt. Clemes's opinion upon their prospects, to guide them.

GREAT TREGUENE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of Mr. Hobler, Bucklersbury, yesterday, Mr. SCOTT in the chair.

Mr. POLLARD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, as follows:—

The directors have allowed themselves to postpone the annual meeting of the shareholders for a few weeks, expecting, as it appeared highly probable, the manager's advice would bring his announcement of having reached in Hobler's shaft a confirmed course of copper ore. Although this expectation has not yet been fully verified, the last reports from Captain Spargo, of date 10th and 11th inst., now presented to the meeting, will show on satisfactory grounds that such a consummation may be almost immediately looked for, so far as the completion of our long-continued, but always special, anticipations as to the issue of this adventure, and affording the fair guarantee of a pecuniary compensation, at no distant day, for the patience, perseverance, and laborious efforts which have been required to carry on the mine to its present cheering end, it may be safely added, substantial condition.

Among these efforts it becomes the imperative duty of his co-directors to notice to this meeting the efficient and self-denying devotion of an individual proprietor to the interests of the mine in having, when being far from desirous to increase his already large stake in it, handsomely volunteered to take up the unappropriated shares of the last issue authorized, at the price which had been fixed of 2s. per share, whereby the cost-sheets have been cleared up for many months past, and but for which means the shareholders would have been called to consider as to the means of providing for a continuance of the working. The same proprietor has not only rendered this essential service in times of the severest monetary pressure, having thereby assumed, at an enhanced cost, all the outstanding shares for which no buyers offered, but he has moreover most liberally anticipated, for the like vital purpose, the payment for a considerable number of shares of a new issue which the committee has recently foreseen would, under the constitution of this mine, be necessary to carry on her operations until she becomes self-supporting—a period which may be reckoned on as now very near at hand.

On the strength of this prospect, the directors are induced to recommend to the proprietors, subject of course to their confirmation, a fresh issue of 1000 shares, and that such portion thereof as may not be absorbed by the advances before alluded to, with those of other parties to a less amount—say about 600 shares—shall be offered to the present proprietors in the ratio of their holding, or otherwise, in preference; any not so taken up to be open to public competition, and to be issued at such a price as the directors may determine. It will be perceived by Capt. Spargo's report that a few tons of ore from Hobler's shaft and level, and the 40 fathom level have been dressed ready for sampling, and prove of the best quality of yellow ore. Larger quantities may be expected to follow in regular succession, as after some additional proving of the lode in the two western levels, the operations will be then directed to opening levels eastward of the shaft, where an abundant yield of ore may be confidently predicted. This, when arrived at, must establish, beyond all question, the largely productive powers of the mine in this one shaft only. But it should be stated also that the lode in Carke's shaft presents equally, and even more, favourable features, continuing to improve as the sinking proceeds, and every appearance of this lode warrants the expectation that its eventual out-throw, when at a sufficient depth, will surpass the yield from that in Hobler's shaft, highly promising as that is ascertained to be.

The present directors having fulfilled their term of service, it will be in the pleasure of this meeting to elect another board of management in their stead.

A statement of accounts from July 25, 1856, to August, 1857, was presented, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance at bankers	£166	17	0
Shares issued	539	0	0
Loans	1319	14	3 = £2046 11 6
London expenses	£28	0	0
Incidental expenses	24	14	1
Rent, damages, &c.	63	10	6
Capt. Hitchins's report	10	0	0
Mine cost	1437	5	9
Merchants' bills	455	8	5 = 2018 18 9

Balance in favour of adventurers

Mr. POLLARD then read the following report, from Capt. Spargo:—

Aug. 10.—I have this day been underground, and will, to the best of my ability, give you a correct and faithful account of the present appearance of the mine. Hobler's shaft is now 50 fms. deep, 14 fms. of which is sunk perpendicular, at which point we broke the ore and commenced sinking on the lode. From 14 fms. to 40 fms. in the lode, you are aware, we occasionally broke rich stones of copper, and at 40 fms. we commenced driving on the course of the lode, and continued upwards of 30 fms.; the lode in this driving averaged from 2 to 4 feet wide, and although we had occasionally met with some rich bunches of copper and large rocks of rich copper ore, yet we were still in the gossan, as being too shallow to expect lasting bunches of ore; but, notwithstanding, there cannot be a more promising lode than we have at the present in the 40 end, which we have for some time past thought proper to abandon for the time being, and have for some time past thought proper to drive from 2 to 4 feet wide, but the last 4 fms. sinking we came in contact with a south branch, which somewhat disordered the lode at this particular point; this we expected and foresaw when we reached the 60. I have informed you in my weekly report that we should have but a very small distance to drive before we should get out of the disordered ground, and should meet with bunches of ore similar to those met with in the 40 fms. level, but more lasting. I can now, with pleasure, inform you that we had not driven more than 9 ft. before we reached the ore ground. We are now in about 6 fms. from the shaft, and this morning, I am proud to say, we have broken from the lode solid stones of copper, and although I cannot say at present we have a course of ore, yet the very cheering appearance of the lode induces me to believe it is very near at hand. The 6 fms. we have driven through the lode has been gradually improving both in size and quality, and I am fearless in stating that no mining captain who has had the least or greatest experience can report less favourably of the lode than I have done. We have a winze sinking in the bottom of the 40 fms. level, and about 22 fms. west of the shaft; this winze is down about 3 fms. the lode is 3 ft. wide, impregnated with copper throughout, and is good saving work; it is my impression that, if we could sink a course of ore in the 60, some fathoms before we get under this winze, which winze will ultimately be communicated to the 60; by so doing I hope to lay open many fms. of ore ground; but if the lode in the winze continues to improve as it has for the last 6 feet, it will be practicable to drive the 50 fms. level, which explanation I have given by sending you a rough sketch of our present workings; and as Mr. Pollard has but a short time since visited the mine, and has been underground, and saw for himself the position we have taken in working the mine, he will, I feel assured, explain to the meeting the particulars of those statements. Judging from present appearance, the Great Treguene presents a safe investment—more than this, we cannot to a day say when we shall cut into a course of ore, but the present indications leave no doubt on my mind that we are near at hand. We hope to sample a parcel of ore in about a fortnight of excellent quality, and although it will be a very small parcel to begin with, yet the present appearance of the mine warrants very much larger quantities in a very small space of time. We have of late done but little in Carke's shaft, as we have been preparing tramroads and drawing-machine, so as to save expenses of horse-labour. All those who have inspected this lode have but one opinion, which is a very favourable one. Before I conclude, I beg to say that the last 4 ft. sinking the lode will average from 3 to 6 ft. wide, but still in the gossan. I beg to say that I can, and do,

coincide with those who have seen it, and who are good judges, that there will be thousands and thousands of tons of copper risen from this shaft at a little deeper point.

The CHAIRMAN explained the various items of the accounts, and stated that the delay in appointing the meeting arose through the hope that Capt. Spargo would have cut the lode. He considered they were now in a most flattering position, and only required a little additional capital to bring them into a dividend-paying state.

Mr. SAMUEL THOMAS having given a most elaborate description of the present workings, it was agreed that 1000 additional shares should be issued at 1s. each; and every shareholder present agreed to take ten shares per month, in order that the mine might be vigorously prosecuted, and it was indicated that every shareholder should be requested to take up the same number of shares forthwith.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and the uncovered advances by some of the directors and shareholders were agreed to be paid by the 1s. new shares.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and Capt. Spargo, terminated the proceedings, which appeared to give great satisfaction to all present.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday, Mr. ALFRED SMITH in the chair.

Mr. AVERT (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors:—

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the adventurers, held on 17th June last, your directors have used their best endeavours to raise the sum of £2000, or a sufficient part thereof, on the terms of such resolution, in order to continue the vigorous development of the mine. With this view, they have caused circulars to be forwarded to every original allottee of shares, as, also, to every present holder of the scrip, whose name and address they could ascertain. The directors and other officers of the company have also used their best exertions, by a personal appeal and otherwise, to induce their co-adventurers to come forward, and so prevent the sacrifice of their property. They regret, however, to add that their exertions have not met with success, and that the sum subscribed amounts only to about 1100l. This sum is totally inadequate to the due prosecution of the adventure, and, inasmuch as the original funds are entirely exhausted, and the current expenses are unprovided for, and by the terms of the original prospectus the directors are precluded from making a call upon the adventurers, no alternative remains but the dissolution of the company, and the sale of the lease of the mine, with the machinery, plant, and other effects. The directors greatly regret the necessity of adopting this alternative, but they feel that they should not be justified in prosecuting the undertaking any longer, at the risk of involving themselves and, possibly, their constituents in further liabilities. While, however, they regret that strangers should come in and reap the advantage of the large outlay already incurred in the prosecution of the mine, they would assure their co-adventurers that their best endeavours will be exerted to secure them the opportunity of participating in every advantage that may arise, should the undertaking be conducted in future under new auspices.

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to move the adoption of the report, said he had very little to add, as he had so fully entered into the affairs of the company a short time since, when he urged the raising of additional capital, which he was sorry to say upon that occasion was met with the dissent of two or three shareholders. He (the Chairman) was extremely anxious that the resolution for raising additional capital should be carried out. They had advertised it most freely, and had sent one of the directors to Manchester, to explain the position of the company, but they had not received a sufficient sum of money to go on, and unless the meeting was prepared at the present time to pay down in this room 1500l., they had no other course to pursue but to wind-up. The principle upon which the company started was, that there should be no call made, or further liability incurred. He had before expressed his views as to the immediate sale of the mine, and that opinion was unaltered; but as all the funds were exhausted, they must close the accounts as speedily as possible. They had delayed the sale of the mine until they had tried every means to raise the money, but having failed, they had no alternative but to move the adoption of the report.

Mr. CHAPPEL seconded the resolution, and observed, that as the funds were exhausted, the directors were carrying on the concern upon their own responsibility. They had not considered it advisable to stop the works, although the company must be dissolved as speedily as possible. They had striven in every way to preserve the property for the benefit of the general body of shareholders, and he still hoped that those who were willing to contribute to the mine, would do so, and they deserved (Hear.)—The report was then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said he was so strongly of opinion that they would eventually meet with success, that he could not propose the next resolution, but would leave it to one of the shareholders to do so.

Mr. TYLER then moved, and Mr. TABOR seconded, the following resolution:—“That this company be now dissolved, and that its affairs be wound-up forthwith.” Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the next resolution he had to propose was, “That the directors be, and they are hereby, authorized forthwith to sell the lease of the mine, together with all the machinery, plant, materials, and all other effects of the company, by auction, at such price or prices as they may deem expedient, with full power to buy in and re-sell the same; and that they be requested to apply the proceeds of such sale in liquidation of all outstanding liabilities of the company, and to divide the surplus amongst the adventurers, *pro rata*.”

A PROPRIETOR wished to know the amount of liabilities?

The CHAIRMAN replied that they had not got all the accounts in, but in round numbers they might be estimated at about 3000l.

Mr. KNEVEL seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said, with regard to the sums of money that had been paid towards the additional capital, they stood at the bankers intact, and was at the disposal of the parties immediately, a new account having been opened. If any shareholders present were desirous of continuing, they had better give their names to the secretary, in order that he might be in a position to communicate with them.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Chairman, and carried with applause.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, said he was extremely sorry at the result of the day's proceedings, because he felt confident, with the expenditure of a few thousand pounds more, they would have good results. He must remind them that their rich neighbour was abandoned either once or twice, but he was glad to inform them that in their operations not one day had been lost.

A PROPRIETOR having testified to the economical expenditure in the machinery, the proceedings terminated.

THE RUARDEAN COLLIERY COMPANY.

The first half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, Sir E. FRANKLIN in the chair.

Mr. GREEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The following report of the directors was then adopted:—

This company was formed in Oct., 1856, and obtained from the Government Registrar its Certificate of Registration, under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1856, with limited liability, on Oct. 28. Immediately afterwards the directors completed the purchase of the True Blue and Newham Bottom Collieries, in the Forest of Dean, on the terms stated in the prospectus, and entered into an arrangement with Dr. Watson to undertake their management, and to raise coal at a fixed price of 4s. 2d. per ton for block, and 4s. per ton for time coal; this price has since been reduced to 4s. per ton for both qualities.

In March last, the company purchased for 6000l. another coal property, advantageously situated about three miles from the True Blue and Newham Bottom Collieries, and they have since been sinking a shaft there, which it is expected will reach the coal in about a month from the present time.

Owing to the unavoidable delays contingent on the opening of new works, and the formation of an entirely new colliery, the operations of the past three months have been carried on with considerable disadvantage; nevertheless, the result has shown a net profit of 319l. 9s. 11d. From this the directors recommend a dividend for the last half-year of 4½d. per share (equal to 15 per cent. *per annum*) leaving 38l. 9s. 11d. to be carried forward to the credit of the next accounts.

For full particulars of the present state of the collieries, and the financial position of the company, the directors refer to the report of Dr. Watson, and the detailed statement of accounts annexed.

The directors have much pleasure in presenting to the shareholders so favourable a report of the first six months' working, in the Newham Bottom Colliery, and they have every reason to believe that the results of the second half-year will be still more satisfactory, as they will include the returns from the Mouse Colliery, which will very shortly be brought into operation.

Dr. WATSON (the manager) reported generally on the workings, detailing the actual progress, and which, from their present economical mode of working, the facility of carriage, and the certainty of obtaining several important contracts, will engross the supplies for some time to come from the Mouse Colliery. The position of the works for convenience of carriage could not be exceeded, since they were situated about 250 yards from the locomotive line, to which there is a direct communication by a tram-road from the pit's mouth. The total capital expended on the collieries to July 1st, 1857, amounted to 5739l. 2s. 6d., which included the purchase of 35 tram-wagons, works on the line connected with the Forest of Dean Railway. No additional capital would be required at the Ruardean Collieries. With regard to the Mouse level, not more than 3000l. were necessary. Most of the plant is provided, and 1500l. only would be wanted to reach the seam, provide tackle, and raise the coal. And, in conclusion, Dr. Watson congratulated the shareholders upon the *bona fide* profits which had been realized.

The CHAIRMAN said he could only express his satisfaction at the able manner in which Dr. Watson had carried out the collieries for the half-year. The profits had been over 15 per cent. *per annum*, which could not be other than satisfactory, and there could be no doubt that the second half-year would exceed the first. From the business manner in which Dr. Watson had overcome the difficulties, they could not be otherwise than satisfied with him. He had succeeded in attracting the attention of the merchants and others in the district, from the fact of producing a better description of coal than heretofore, and he would move that the accounts be received and adopted, which was seconded by Mr. ORTON.

The directors were then re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Dr. Watson terminated the proceedings.

At the Surrey Assizes, at Croydon, on Tuesday, an action was tried, *Tredinnick v. Boyes*, to recover damages alleged to be sustained by plaintiff, on defendant not accepting a transfer of 10 Balcon shares. It appeared plaintiff sold to defendant the shares at 6½, and sent him a bill of exchange for the amount; but defendant had not the shares standing in his name, and defendant returned transfer, and wrote plaintiff unless the shares were sent right by next post he would not take them. The plaintiff, by return of post, obtained shares and sent them for registration; defendant, however, refused to complete his contract, and this action was brought. The defendant contended he had a right to refuse the transfer, as plaintiff had no shares standing in his name. The plaintiff, on the other hand, contended that defendant gave him till return of post to make good the shares, and he did so, and defendant was bound to take them. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for 300l., subject to the opinion of the Court on a point of law.

WELSH POTASSIUM LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, there was a sitting for taking proofs against the estate of the company, which is now in course of being wound-up under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, 1856. Several proofs were taken, but the proceedings were entirely of a formal nature. As the liabilities of the company are about 8000l. and the assets not more than 4000l., the next step will be to make a call on the shareholders. In the meantime a list of contributories will be prepared, and notice sent to each of the persons comprised in it, who may question their liability at a meeting appointed for that purpose on Thursday next. Messrs. Harrison, of Walbrook, are the solicitors having the conduct of the proceedings.

EXETER AND ASHBURTON AS MINING DISTRICTS.

BIRCH ALLER MINE, in the parish of Bridford, is about three-quarters of a mile to the east of the granite ridge. Important operations were commenced here six or seven years since, on the great north and south lode or cross-course, by an Exeter company principally. A cross-cut adit was first taken up and driven west, which intersected the lode at about 8 or 9 fms. from surface, they then turned “home,” and drove north on its course in the lode for 80 or 90 fms. The lode throughout this operation was found generally of a moderate size and tolerably well-defined, embedded in a very dark coloured clay-slate, and having an underlay or destination easterly towards the valley of about 15 in. per fm. It assumed a gossany appearance at this level generally, but sometimes it was very rusty; these rusty, or hard bars, were composed of spar stained with red oxide of iron, in my opinion, of not a very congenial description. About 15 fms. to the south of the point of intersection, by the cross-cut adit above referred to, an engine-shaft was sunk directly at the point or foot of a very unkindly hard schistose clay-slate, to the 45 fm. level under adit (the adit being about 8 fms. from surface), and intermediate levels extended at intervals of 15 fms. both north and south. The lode in the north levels invariably presented an appearance as if influenced by the hard rock at the west, just mentioned, and which evidently underlay faster than the lode, hence this stratum of ground appears to have intersected the lode just below the adit level, after which small deposits of mudiic, spar, jack, white prisms (mica), &c., were met with. This was often mixed up with dark clay-slate and flint, and very irregular. No less to be noted, the lode covered north of the engine-shaft. In the operations south, after leaving the influence of the hard rock, the rock assumed a different appearance, and was of a very close character, mostly soft mudstone; it was a mudstone, in fact, generally. This part of the mine certainly presented a much more favourable appearance than the north, which the agent appeared quite aware of, as he confined operations principally in this direction. About 70 or 80 fms. south of the engine-shaft, another shaft was very properly sunk for the purpose of commanding this part of the mine. Near the latter shaft a well known east and west lode coming down from the granite crosses, which appeared instrumental in completely changing the character of the ground; it then became a very light coloured rich looking clay-slate, and the lode composed of barytes, lead, and quartz. Here the lode was productive to some extent, in fact, something like 30 or 40 tons were sold. The east and west lode in crossing formed what we call a slide, on which the lead ore formed; the influence of this slide extended south several fms., after which no ore could be discovered. Hence the abandonment of the mine about two years since. As no elvan dykes or slides are known to exist (except that referred to) in this sort, the lode being confined within two (often well defined) walls, perhaps no time as a general rule exceeding 4 or 5 ft. in width, to act as a resting agent, or having an affinity for lead, I am of opinion no ore would ever be discovered, only at that point where the east and west lode crosses. Hence the influence of this agent is too limited to warrant the outlay of more capital. The east and west lode comes down from the granite, and crosses over the north and south lode or cross-course, and penetrates the cork-stone dykes, called “honeycomb stone” by some; about a mile to the east manganese exists in the latter formation, which I shall notice further down the valley.

BRIDFORD CONSOLS.—Operations were commenced here about six or seven years since by driving a cross-cut adit west into the hill; the ground, however, I did not at all like for the formation of lead ore, as it assumed a dark and jointy character, and the fracture had a flint-like appearance. I cannot find that even the existence of lead ore was discovered in this operation. An engine-shaft was ultimately sunk many fathoms to the east of the tail of the adit, and from there, north and south, there was much more congenial, and from the fact of their having such important masses of barytes—a good omen for lead in this district generally—any one might have fairly calculated on large quantities of lead ore. This belief, too, was strengthened by good specimens of lead ore being met with in the barytes. The lode, however, was sometimes composed of mudiic, quartz, &c., but barytes was the predominant element; this unfortunately is charged with the red oxide of iron, which, I am informed, is fatal to its practical utility. This mine also was worked by an Exeter company, and the ore was only recently suspended. There is great credit due to the agent in which their operations were conducted, and the patience they evinced in continuing their operations so long under such unsuccessful circumstances. I am of opinion the lode here is not traversed by any distinct elvans, or have any other essential agents, such as slides, or east and west lodes crossing, to act as dams to the magnetic currents. The lode was too well defined, and not split up into enough parts, but merely confined to two or three. From careful observation of all the operations on this lode or cross-course, I think we may safely come to the following conclusions:—The most favourable characteristics of this lode's productiveness depends on the character of the ground, the number of branches or parts which it assumes, and the elvan dyke which comes in contact with it; if it be continually making splits or heaves, and again forming junctions or intersections, it is invariably very productive, but if, on the contrary, it forms itself into what is called a regular and well defined lode, it gradually becomes unproductive on leaving the point of intersection or the influence of the elvan. If these laws are adhered to in this district, mining will become of much less risk in future, and attended with general success.

The next mine we arrive at is Christow Lead Mine, which I will describe in my next.—*Exeter, Aug. 5.*

MINING NOTABILIA.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH CREWEN MINE sells this week 109 tons of copper ore, part of which is of an unusual good quality—considering the shallow it comes from—and is considered, by many persons who remember the rich Old Crewen, Abram, and Outfield of 1839, to be equal to the vast quantities then selling by those rich and most productive mines, from levels to a much greater depth; in fact, should the present prospects at South Crewen continue, it is contemplated by influential parties, in Cornwall and elsewhere, to put on the three above-named mines. South Crewen agent's report will be found among the columns of British Mines.

PEDNAN-DREA UNITED MINES sold, on July 31, 11 tons 7 cwt. of black tin, for 800l. 5s. Capt. Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas report, on Aug. 8, that the lode in the 90 east, on Martin's level, is from 8 to 9 feet wide, worth full 800l. per fm., still letting out a quantity of water, and distant 2 fms. from the perpendicular winze sinking from the level over; the lode in this winze is worth from 200l. to 250l. per fm. In the 80, driving east in the granite, the lode has a very promising appearance. The winze from the 70 to the 80 east is holed, and down in the new deposit; as soon as this winze is secured with timber, the lode will be ready to stop away. A fine and rich lode of tin, in the 60 west, on engine lode, is 2 ft. wide—low priced stamping work. In the cross-cut behind this end, driving south to intersect Martin's lode, the ground is favourable, and about 2 fms. to drive. Our month's sampling of tin-stuff for July produces 25 tons 1 cwt. 22 lbs. of black tin. The prospects continue to improve. A great many of the new frames for additional dressing purposes are now preparing to be fixed, which will enable us to increase returns, and lessen the large reserves of tin-stuff now on the surface.

At NEW CROW HILL MINE, they have opened upon the north lode, in back of the adit, about 3 fms. further west, and have found a good lode for lead. The lode in the 15 east is 4 ft. wide, and very good for jack. The slopes in back of the 22 are also good for jack.

At WHEAL ULL, the new engine was set to work on Aug. 10: it is a fine 40-hp. of a long stroke, and capable of carrying the explorations to a great depth. The lode upon which the engine has been placed was discovered about 15 months or two years since, and has opened up in the most satisfactory manner. About 30000l. worth of copper ore has been sold in 12 months, nearly all from the 10 fm. level. The original shaft, which is about 150 fms. to the east of the new engine-shaft, is sunk to the 30 fm. level, and the ore has been raised there from the neighbourhood of this shaft. There is a good lode both in the 19 and 30 fm. levels at this point. The new shaft is sunk about 16 fms. below adit, where the lode has been intersected, and some very fine stones of ore have been broken. From this point eastward the adit has been driven entirely through grey ground. A south lode has also been cut, presenting indications similar to those on the north lode. The new engine will enable the adventurers to increase their returns very considerably, and it is hoped shortly to place the mine in the Dividend List.

At GREAT WHEAL BADDEEN, the elvan, which was found so productive for 90 fms. in length in the 40 fm. level, and for a considerable distance in the 51, where it was lost, has been again discovered in a winze sinking from the 51, and which, in the course of a week or two, will be communicated with the 61 end, where it is also coming in. The lode in the winze is already worth 1½ ton of rich silver lead ore per fm., from which 4 tons were broken in 24 hours. The lode is located on the better of the two, than any hitherto met with, although the ore in the elvan has been uniformly very pure. As the elvan has produced from 1½ to 2 tons per fm., worth from 160l. to 200l. per ton, this discovery is one of great importance to the shareholders.

TYWARTHHAILE.—The working of this great undertaking is about to be resumed. From the magnitude of the concern, and the large sums of ore ground laid open by the late workers, a number of hands must be employed, and the money thereby diffused will be of great benefit to the surrounding district. It is rumoured that Capt. John Dale, of St. Austell, is the manager.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—The buildings and surface erections are completed, the new engine and boiler fixed, and everything completed for working. The new shaft is sunk about 15 fathoms, and the grey ore lode will be cut in about two months from this time. The lode has made good returns of copper to the west, and, as far as seen in this set, the prospects are likely to become more favourable.

WHEAL TALACK.—This young mine adjoins the Great Tywarthhaile and South Town: one of the lodes from the latter runs through the set, upon which operations have been commenced by sinking a shaft from surface, which will intersect it in a few feet further sinking. The old miners in the neighbourhood are generally of opinion that this lode will prove productive in depth; the north lode at the shaft is upwards of 4 feet wide, producing good copper ore, as well as some rich veins of tin, and as soon as there is sufficient water for the stamps, good returns of ore will be sent to market. Captain John Dale has been appointed superintendent, and if the property be good, as anticipated, the shareholders may expect more than favourable results.

NORTH GREAT TRELETH.—Of all the young mines that have ever been opened in the Padstow district, this one is, doubtless, the most extraordinary. Nearly a century has elapsed since the Great Treleth stood conspicuously amongst the prizes of the day; but a century has failed to produce in the district an equal to its successor. The lode in this mine resembles so much the character of the Old Treleth lode (which returned such quantities of silver), that it is believed to be the same; it is composed principally of can, peach, white iron, and a large quantity of rich grey sulphurets of copper, containing a very high percentage of silver. A pile of this kind of ore has been broken from the lode near the surface, but whether it will be found in depth is, of course, a question, but certain it is there exists near the surface an extraordinary deposit. The fortunate proprietors do not intend to offer it to the public until proof is given of its value, and for this purpose are erecting a crusher to dress the ore, and it is generally believed in the neighbourhood that as soon as this is completed, valuable sales will be made. The stratum of the set is a beautiful brown kilas of the clay-slate formation, traversed by several elvan courses, which are congenial for forming deposits of mineral.

LADY BERTHA MINE has just been inspected by a practical mine agent; he reports that the alterations carried out since the last management have been done in a very like manner; the shaft cut down, the rays laid down, floors re-modified, and everything necessary done for the proper working of the mine. The mine itself has much improved in several points, more especially in the 30 fm. level. A pair of tributors have discovered a good branch of ore the other side of a splice in the lode, which had been left standing. There is no doubt in Capt. Metherell's mind but that this is standing the whole length of the level. The branch is from 9 to 1

"CLACKERS."

Among the words so singularly applied to Cornish mining terms, and admitting of double entendre, of which "whims," enlarged upon by us last week, may be taken as an example, by a little alliteration may be classed the word at the head of this article, together with "fork," "gudgeons," and "rods" (flat). The terms we have now to do with are mines clackers and mines clackers, both used to create noise and clamour in mining operations, though in a very different manner and agency; the clackers are by far the more numerous and noisy.

To those who do not know what a clacker on a mine is, it will be necessary to premise that it is an instrument at the surface, fixed as near the engine, if there be one, as may be convenient, by which the miners signal from the various levels of the mine to the surface when they are to raise or lower work sending down by the capstan, when to increase or decrease the speed of the engine, &c.; it is, indeed, the index of their telegraphic communication; it is formed of pieces of iron fixed in a peculiar manner, so that it is not liable to mistake in action, by a back stroke, like a bell, as the slightest error when fixing heavy work would lead to disastrous consequences. It makes a prodigious, unmistakable, discordant clamour when in operation, and is worked by a wire descending from the surface to the bottom of the pit. Those at surface, who understand the meaning of the signal, may thus be able to understand how things progress at the bottom of the mine, which is hidden to casual observers.

Let us now consider and describe the clackers of a mine. Some mines have them at the immense distances of two or three hundreds of miles; their communication, too, is frequently by wire, is instantaneous, and reveals the secrets of the bottom and underground goings on with as much facility, and far more force, than on the spot; indeed, so wonderful is the facility of the latter instrument that the index at the extreme distance frequently communicates the news intended to be forwarded in so extended a form as to be scarcely recognised by the sender; yet it is a subtle instrument, and very dangerous in the hands of unprincipled persons.

The clacker of a mine is quite of a different description from the clacker on a mine. It may be known by a singular development in the face of the index; good news, or what he wishes to be considered such, causing an uncommon rotundity of visage, whilst the contrary, be it reality or desire, creates a lengthened or frontis, like a fiddle. Instead of being an inanimate, passive article, except when in action, he is always in a state of agitation and nervousness. Many are to be found in the City of London, and are amongst those in greatest requisition. If consulted as to the information conveyed (few persons understanding the real telegraphic characters, or working of the delicate machinery of the clacker), it is sometimes conveyed in a low, semi-confident whisper, and the communicant is desired to keep the secret. Sometimes it is proclaimed to the "House," with the confident assurance of truth and reality; both, however, are frequently found to be equally erroneous—to be mere misreadings or exaggerations of the news or signals really communicated. Care should always be taken not to let them cross each other, as, when struck, they are apt to make a striking, jarring sound, equally discordant with their type on the mine itself. They are as various in their appearances as in their sound. Many are strongly indicative by their notes of the locality of which the mine they are in connection with is situated, affording the long-experienced miner a tolerably correct criterion by which to judge. It is said these extremely distant instruments are more adopted by small mines than large ones, and that the adage of the fellow that sheared his hogs is applicable. That both instruments have been long in use, for good or evil, is well known to all who frequent the place where "merchants most do congregate," as in such neighbourhoods they are chiefly to be found. Some of the most brilliant stars are to be discovered by the aid of a glass, two are better, in the constellation or sign of the "Bull." Some may be mistaken for the "heavenly twins," but it is a mere mistake; the extra power of an extra glass will dissolve the mystery and prove the error.

Those instruments, however, have their proper uses in their proper places. Mining could hardly be carried on without the one as well as the other; only the precaution should be used, in the active one there is the passive—the guard against possibility of error or deception. If that can be accomplished the clacker will be a most important adjunct; if not, it is as ruinous to the mine itself as a false signal given in the shaft.

Rumour, with her thousand tongues, will always be making mischief, and no doubt clackers have sometimes rung out that which is false, to suit their own purposes and that of others. They doubtless will do so again; the only guard, then, against a repetition is to expose the delinquent when detected, and let his treatment be an example and warning to others: it is the duty of every one connected with such interests to do so, for the general weal, particularly at times like the present, when mining decidedly is likely to resume its wonted and proper position in the industrial sciences of this great country, the whole of which may be seriously injured or destroyed by the injudicious and improper use of mine clackers.

MEMS. OF MINES AND MINERS.—No. XIII.

The late DAVIES GILBERT, President of the Royal Society, R.P.S., and P.R.G.S., &c.—This illustrious *savant*, patron of mining and mine adventure, was a native of Penzance. His patronymic was Giddy, the name of Gilbert being assumed by royal permission. This name deserves a position in these columns for several legitimate reasons, not the least of which should be from his desire to forward in every possible way he could (his eminent position enabling him to command considerable interest) the science and practice of mining. To him this and its kindred sciences owe much. He was long the President of the Royal Cornwall Geological Society, which has been of such eminent service, by issuing the volumes of its *Transactions* to the world, forming a record of observations which had previously been lost, or only found their way into a few stray magazines, probably into the pages of some half read and less noticed local periodical. With the late Dr. Paris for a coadjutor, Mr. Gilbert laboured hard to bring the society into a practically useful state, a consummation he had the satisfaction of living to witness. When the Royal Polytechnic Society was founded, Mr. Gilbert was early solicited to become one of its patrons. This, as was anticipated, was readily and cheerfully complied with: he honoured its second assembly by presiding at the meeting to award the prizes. He foretold the pre-eminent success which would attend such useful institutions, and earnestly and feelingly encouraged the young men who had distinguished themselves to diligence, assuring them it was to it, and it alone, he occupied that chair on so auspicious an occasion; that the great "highway" of science and fame was open to all; the "paths" leading to it were industry and sedulous attention. Every being, said he, has some talent entrusted to him, to be improved or destroyed by its possessor. As an extensive proprietor of mineral ground, he was a liberal grantor, wisely dispensing with many of the conditions which hamper the miners, and are so well known and dreaded by them. In short, if application were made to Mr. Gilbert himself, little difficulty was anticipated. With such men as Davy, Paris, Lemon, Fox, Carne, and a galaxy of such like, as companions, the name of Gilbert duly ranks, conferring a lustre even among them, great as they are, having filled the chair of the Royal Society for many years, with equal honour to himself and benefit to them. Mr. Gilbert resided principally in London, but he made frequent excursions into Cornwall, to visit his relatives and friends, amongst whom his name was venerated. He had a handsome property in landed estates near Penzance, the numerous tenantry on which rejoiced in a liberal landlord, as well agricultural as mining. Mr. Gilbert died a few years since, full of years and honours, deeply regretted by the numerous circle of distinguished men who had the honour of his friendship and acquaintance.

JOHN OPIE, P.R.A.—This celebrated artist, who in his day rose to the zenith of his profession, though not literally a miner, was the son of a bal-carpetier at St. Agnes, and practised, and would probably have followed (therefore admissible here) the same vocation, had he not the good fortune to have fallen under the notice of the eccentric poet, Dr. Waleot, better known as Peter Pindar, by whose song his name would have been immortalised, the splendid abilities as an author of his wife, Amelia Opié, would also have prevented it ever falling into neglect, even had he never executed any works which would have rescued his name from oblivion; this, however, he nobly achieved. At an early age, "Jan Oppy," as he was then called, displayed extraordinary ability as a colourist and draughtsman. At that period portrait painting was just being reclaimed from the debased state into which it had degenerated from the days of Kneller and Lely, to Reynolds. After a little instruction from the doctor, who was himself a tolerable landscape painter, Mr. Opié commenced painting small head-sized portraits, at the then munificent sum to him of one guinea each! He soon made such progress, and produced such correct likenesses, as by the aid of his patron at Truro commanded five guineas for a

three-quarter picture. He was then extensively patronised by the local nobility and gentry. Many noble works of this time are still to be met with in the mansions of Cornwall: they display surprising ability and power for one who had not the opportunity of viewing any celebrated productions, or the advantage of regular instruction. Mr. Opié now visited London, where his fame had long preceded him. He immediately obtained an extensive and lucrative practice. Commissions poured in upon him faster than he could possibly execute them. His lectures at the Royal Academy show what cultivation and education can accomplish when applied to natural talent. John Opié, Esq., P.R.A., raised himself to that dignity principally by his ability, industry, and integrity, an honour to himself and his country. Truly an example worthy of emulation. The late Capt. Charles Giddy, of Penzance, a near relation to the subject of our previous memoir, possessed a valuable collection of Opié's works, containing examples of all his styles, showing the gradual improvement from his first sketch up to his celebrated portrait of an "Old Man," a noble work, worthy of Rembrandt, bequeathed to Mr. Giddy's father by the lyric poet. At his decease Opié was honoured by a funeral procession, at which most of the nobility of his native county attended as pall bearers.

The late Mr. THOS. FOSS, of Penzance.—This person was once a working miner in one of the St. Just mines. In that dangerous employ he received an injury, which incapacitated him from following his employment. During his misfortune, necessarily, probably, compelled him to exert himself, as he commenced (in a humble way certainly) to take "pickers," as he called them, of his companions, at sixpence each, or in "my bigger style of minnetur," at one shilling. Such ability, however, did he display that he attracted the notice of the late Mr. Wm. Collins, R.A., enamellist to George III., who was then residing at Penzance, and had with him his magnificent and valuable collection of the old masters. Mr. Collins kindly allowed him to study or copy any he chose, and offered to give him gratuitous instruction, under which Mr. Foss made rapid progress, producing some well painted and correct likenesses, receiving considerable patronage as long as under the care of his celebrated and generous instructor. It was the misfortune of Mr. Foss to have had no education. His ignorance was his ruin. As soon as he deemed himself capable of independent action, he spurned the glorious opportunity he possessed, offended his patron by his pedantic egotism, and ruined himself by an imprudently early marriage. Few persons had better opportunities of doing well, as Mr. Foss had natural abilities, which, if cultivated, would possibly have led to the success recorded in the former instance. We enter his name in our list as a warning to many who may be similarly situated, not to encourage an overweening idea of their own great abilities, because a few of their first efforts may be attended by success; and above all, not to let arrogance offend those who kindly assist them by experienced advice, remembering the fate of poor Thomas Foss, who died in neglect and poverty, brought on by his own imprudence and pride.

MR. BURNARD, the Cornish sculptor.—This gentleman, if not a miner *de facto* was *de jure*, as he was a working lad in a slate quarry. He, too, received a hurt which necessitated his suspension from work. During his illness a number of the *Penny Magazine*, containing a wood engraving of the group of the Laocoon, fell into his hands. The idea struck him he could copy that on a slate in relief. This prodigious undertaking, for a rough, uneducated lad, who had never been five miles from home, he executed in a marvellous manner. Though not absolutely faultless, it was so nearly perfect that it would not have disgraced the atelier of many a more pretentious sculptor. At the second exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, 1834, Mr. Burnard's celebrated group was shown, and commanded general attention. It received the principal silver medal, and great interest was excited to see the person who under such circumstances, and with such tools (a shoemaker's awl and a pen-knife being the only instruments he could procure) had executed so extraordinary a work. A rough country lad came forward to hear a panegyric on his early ability pronounced by the venerable president. Mr. Burnard was soon taken notice of by the nobility and gentry, and has received such instruction and assistance as to give him a good standing in society. We trust some day to have to record some great work from his chisel, which shall confirm the expectations thus early formed of his surprising natural endowments.

Capt. WILLIAM HENSLEY.—This worthy was a native of Camborne, a real Camborne boy, though not clothed in white. He, from his earliest days, was brought up to the profession of a miner. His first captaincy was at Roskear, near his home, and here he successfully practised. He worked in several mines, and was the original promoter of Trenow Consols at its first working, during which considerable quantities of tin and copper were raised. He was one of the captains elected to go to South America, to work the gold mines of that region. He was a bold adventurer as a working tributer as well as mine proprietor. He had varied success in both enterprises, some of his mines turning out remarkably well. Hensley was considered a profound judge of his own locality; indeed, if practical experience can entitle a man to that distinction, he could with justice assume it. A proof of the estimation in which his abilities were held is afforded by the fact that when a celebrated mine, near Redruth, was to be valued for a decision at law (a case involving the award of many thousands), William Hensley was one of the men selected to inspect, report, and value the mine. He was also one of the parties who inspected the Poltimore Mine at the termination of the gold mania; after examining it he declared his opinion to be that, had the mine been worked for copper, and not for gold or iron, as many had imagined, copper of the richest description would have been found ere much further exploration had been made. Late discoveries prove his judgment to have been correct. William Hensley is one of those straightforward characters that we delight to associate with—plain spoken and unassuming. He was the very man to take charge of a mine—of commanding aspect and gigantic size (6 ft. 3 in., and stout withal); he by his mein commanded a kind of involuntary respect. A laughable story is told of him when offering himself for a captaincy: it is said, when at the office to receive his appointment, the principal objected to his size, as being unfit to climb and crawl through the levels. "I prefer a 'stuggy' (little) fellow," said the manager. "Not to manage blacks, I suppose," replied Hensley, who at once received the appointment. He, with a large family of sons, all educated miners, have left this country, so little encouragement is there for persons to remain at home, and gone to Australia, where, we understand, they are doing well in their profession. On his departure, William Hensley took with him the regrets and good wishes of his friends; enemies, we believe, he had none, or, if so, fewer than most men, but still more than he deserved.

The halibut in a shower are called Camborne boys. The origin of this title is unknown, but it has been shrewdly surmised that it is from the great rattle they make, but when examined are found to be nothing but worthless water.

THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—Our commercial relations with Australia, India, &c., render an account of the Archipelago, which must ultimately occupy an important position in the history of the British empire, of peculiar interest; and we think a small treatise, just completed, by Mr. F. Boucher, and published by Messrs. Jones and Causton, is the description of work which was required by the majority interested, its object being to describe the islands, and to indicate a means of extending commerce and colonisation, and of promoting the civilisation and improvement of the natives. The system under which the Dutch have heretofore conducted their operations in this region is now working the ruin and decay of their settlements. Borneo, the largest island in the world except Australia, is situated near the centre of the Indian Archipelago, and is one of the richest and most fertile countries known, and has many navigable rivers, affording easy access to the interior. The Dyaks, or aborigines, reside in the interior portion of the island, and on the banks of some of the great rivers in their own towns and villages, and although inferior to the Chinese, the Malays, and the Bugis in knowledge and civilisation, have made some progress in the mechanical arts and agriculture. Many of their towns are of considerable extent, and appear well adapted to the nature of their country and climate. Their canoes and larger vessels are also well constructed, and they have so excellent a method of preparing and tempering the iron ores of their country, that sabres made by them will readily cut asunder small bars of British iron without injuring the edges of the weapons. The people, so far from being cannibals, as was at one time supposed, are gentle and well disposed. It appears certain that the aboriginal and other inhabitants of Borneo are susceptible of a considerable degree of civilisation and improvement, and that they are very desirous of having British settlements established among them. Gold, iron, tin, copper, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones, camphor, tortoise-shell, &c., may be obtained in abundance, and at low prices, in many parts of Borneo; and many other valuable commodities may be obtained upon terms which would leave an enormous profit to European traders. The numerous other islands in the Archipelago are minutely treated of, and the various advantages and defects of the several positions which might be selected for colonisation are so admirably shown, that the work cannot fail to prove exceedingly useful in indicating the best course to be adopted with regard to the future settlement of the very valuable districts under consideration.

MADAME TISSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—The proprietors of this establishment with a view to increase the accommodation of their visitors, have lately greatly enlarged the room occupied by the state and other carriages of the Great Spolien, as well as numerous relics of that illustrious soldier. The decorations and other ornaments are now completed, and it presents to the eye a chamber of gorgeous magnificence, not to be surpassed by any in the metropolis.

worth 204. per fm. The tributers will get a good start, which they deserve, and have made a valuable discovery for the adventurers; if it continues, they will sample, from this source alone, 40 tons of ore. The machinery is in good condition, and a great quantity of mounds now ready for sale. In conclusion, I beg to say there are brighter days for the Lady Bertha, which ere long will take its former favourable position.

WHEAL SAMSON.—The gossan referred to in the Wheal Samson report, as taken from a newly-discovered lode in the mine, has been assayed by Mr. Godfrey, and has yielded 39 oss. 0 dwts. 16 grs. of fine silver, and 18 dwts. 16 grs. of fine gold.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—The weekly report from this mine (inserted in its proper place) appears to be of the most satisfactory character, and will repay perusal. Of lead ore, 10 tons are now ready for sale, whilst 1 (tons more are pointed for sale next month. Besides having raised sufficient iron ore to complete the first order (for, we believe, 1000 tons) the captain reports that "2000 tons of superior quality can be raised at the present depth of the open cutting." It certainly augurs well for the future that the present management of the mine have been able, in so short a period, so far to develop its resources as to hold out to the adventurers the probability of a speedy advance in the value of the property.

At GREAT WHEAL BADDERN, a considerable improvement has taken place during the week in the mine sinking from the 50 to 61; and, should this continue, it is probable our next sampling will be increased to 30 or 40 tons.

WHEAL MARGERY (St. Ives).—Very favourable accounts of the development of this mine continue to be received. Under date of 11th inst., Capt. J. Benlow and J. Tregoning report:—"The lode at American shaft is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, and worth 3½ tons to the fm.; the appearance of the lode is very good. In the 60 east the lode is split into two branches, each producing good stones of ore, with a very promising appearance: here we expect shortly to get into something that is very good. In the 50 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth from 1½ to 2 tons per fm. In the 50 west the lode is split into branches, each producing good stones of copper ore—say, from 1 to 1½ ton per fm. In the 30 south, on the tin lode, we have met with a head, which has disordered the lode; we think by the latter end of the week we shall know more about it. Other parts of the mine much as last reported.

PAR CONSOLS.—The cross-cut from the copper lode in the 180 is now in very wet, which in a few days will test the ground. The tin has just been sold at 60d. per ton, and when weighed and delivered, which will be in about a fortnight, is expected to realise full 10,000l.

WHEAL LUDCOTT is much improved in the 30 fm. level south, the lode being worth quite 10 dwts. of lead per fm. This improvement has taken place since the meeting, and will not doubt cause a considerable increase in the estimate of the returns then made for the next three months.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—The 40-inch cylinder engine was set to work on Monday, when a number of persons congregated to witness the christening, which was performed by Capt. Joseph Vivian, the manager of the mine, and called "Maria Engine" (being the name of the wife of Mr. Jas. Ashwell, of London). As the engine was "Success to Maria engine" was given, with three cheers; after which all the persons employed in the mine, and friends, sat down to a substantial dinner of good old English fare, the chair being taken by Capt. Jos. Vivian, supported by Mr. Bamfield Vivian, surgeon, and Mr. Matthews, of Tavistock, engineer, and other gentlemen. The vice chair was occupied by Capt. W. Thomas. After the usual loyal toasts, "Success to Wheal Unity Consols" was drunk with great enthusiasm. The prospects of the mine are looking very encouraging.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—The villagers of Drogheon, near Irvine, Scotland, were thrown into the utmost excitement by a loud report proceeding from one of the Warwick Hill coal pits. It appears that a scaffold had been placed about 15 fms. from bottom of shaft, with the view of two men, Andrew Fulton and William Reid, being lowered to "break" in the door-head to the oil coal. From the moment the scaffold had been laid the fire-damp had begun to accumulate, and on reaching the scaffold passed up through one of the chimneys, lighted on their lamps, and exploded. In a moment the scaffold and the unfortunate men were blown up the shaft, and then dashed to the bottom. When got out, their remains presented a ghastly spectacle.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.—On Friday evening, Mr. Wales, of the Hutton Collieries, gave a practical lecture on the "Ventilation of Coal Mines," to a number of his agents and pupils; there were also present Mr. Brown, manager of the Lund Hill Colliery, and Mr. Minton, from London. The lecturer showed very clearly how the necessary quantity of air may be obtained for a mine of any magnitude, and also how it may be distributed and applied. The latter was beautifully illustrated by large diagrams, got up at considerable expense for the occasion. The lecturer adverted to the system practised at Lund Hill Colliery, and stated it as his opinion that although the system might be improved, yet it would be more dangerous to work the old system than the system practised in the North of England. The plan published by Mr. Hopton, of Wakefield, the lecturer holds will not bear a practical test, inasmuch as two currents of air of unequal lengths would not pass through the same regulator in equal quantities.

COMMITTEE OF A COLLIER FOR WORKING WITH A NAKED LIGHT.—At Farnley, Roger Benyon, employed at Messrs. Craik and Co's East Gawber Colliery, was proved to have taken off the top of his safety lamp, and worked with it in that state, notwithstanding strict orders that no naked lights should be used in that part of the workings, on account of the known prevalence of gas; and had an explosion resulted the lives of 110 men then working in the mine might have been sacrificed. The men's employers pressed for a commitment of the defendant, instead of a penalty; and the Bench said it was necessary to make an example.—The defendant was committed to Wakefield House of Correction for two months to hard labour.

IMPORTANCE OF MINING EDUCATION.

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.—The lecture, introductory to the course for the next session, was given on Monday by Mr. M. Fryar, on the "Importance of Mining Education."

The education of miners was a subject to which, of late, very considerable attention had been induced, by the impression that the number of accidents arising from explosions of fire-damp, and other causes, would be considerably lessened thereby, the money value of mining very much increased, and a superior moral tone and mental bias given to the character of the working miner, in common with many others, was also, but too often the victim of brutal habits and passions. What education was likely to do for the miner in a moral point of view, by awakening in his mind ennobling thoughts, and bringing into due exercise his intellectual faculties, so as to discover to him a clearer notion of his being, it was likely to do for others; but the purpose of the lecture was to give prominence to those advantages which miners had over others in the study of particular branches of education, and to show why it was of greater individual and social importance that the miner had an acquaintance with these branches than people generally. No one could deny that a knowledge of geology was of greater importance to the man whose daily occupation was several hundred feet into the earth's interior than to one who seldom or never descended a foot below the surface. The very fact of the coal being found where it is, with certain kinds of rock superincumbent and sub-lying, was one of geology. How blind the ignorance, and how limited the thoughts of the man who ignored all notion of the probable limit, form, and origin of the very valuable and important mineral with which he daily had to do! Constant empiricism made him familiar with its appearance, and some of its properties; but, while he pried the pick or used the shovel, his cogitations were ever fast bound to the place of operation, or to some subject most probable and less improving.

"No country (said Prof. Ramsay) had produced so many men eminent in geology as the British Islands. Though not the birthplace of geology, it was here that it had been fostered and reared to its present gloriole stature." The same writer truly remarked that "merely the alphabet had been yet discovered, and but some of the inscriptions graven on the rock deciphered, and that many readings were wanting, and many passages obscure." The time is still early; the subject is but opening to view, and its revelations are boundless. If we had but one ardent student of geology in each of our mines—who could read the "testimony of the rocks," submit his observant mind to the truths which geology is ever ready to reveal, and append the facts thus obtained to the already extensive records of geological research, what an impulse might be given to the science, and how many and important truths would, in all probability, be brought to light! Each colliery might then become a sort of textbook in geology for the locality in which it is situated, and almost every collier become an abettor and promoter of the science. The value of this kind of knowledge to mining speculators and managers was sufficiently obvious from the following:—It was said that a near Tiverton, in Devonshire, a shaft was sunk in the hope of the coal mine. In vain was their endeavor; after coal, till one Sunday, when the operation were safely housed in church, some boys emptied a coal-scuttle into the pit, and on the top threw a part of the extracted rubbish. Great was the joy on the Monday morning, when the miners brought up the coal; it was declared to be as good as Newcastle—which indeed it was—and all the parish bells were set ringing!" In the coal fields of the Forest of Dean, the carboniferous limestone shale lies 6000 feet below the lowest bed of coal; nevertheless, in Herefordshire, a person more confident than sagacious, first built his engine-house and sheds, to receive the produce, and then boldly sunk a shaft in these beds in search of coal, where it could not by possibility exist." Instances allied to these were undoubtedly of more frequent occurrence than was generally supposed; for how could it be otherwise, where ignorance of the geological facts so essential to success in mining enterprise so extensively prevailed. A useful knowledge of mineralogy, at least all the minerals met in coal mining, might, with a little trouble, be obtained by the working miner; and if in possession of this knowledge he would be in a fair way of detecting the presence of new minerals, and instituting enquiries after their properties and importance: the result of which might perchance be a clearer lustre to the light of science, an additional profit to both master and workman, and a blessing to the world. And who so favourably circumstanced for the successful and practical pursuit of this study as the working miner? Who so likely to dig out of Nature's volume treasures new and old in this respect; besides which, to know of the presence of certain minerals, and something of the circumstances under which they were formed, is to be able to account for the working vein or seam, either favourable or otherwise.

The study of mechanical science was one of such vast interest and utility to miners, above most other classes, that for the miner to become familiar with some of its teachings was to be able to make something like one-fifth more money than he could do otherwise. It would teach him the shape of the mallet, the most effective kind of pick, the best form of wedge, and where it must be placed to produce the greatest effect, and how the coal might be most easily prepared to aid this effect. There was no question but what, in many instances where the coal was blasted, the younger hewer lost more by his disregard through ignorance of the line of least resistance than would be paid for him six months' education, or furnished him with a valuable addition to his library. The lecture proceeded to show that the same applied to the setting of timber, laying of tramway, erecting brattices, &c. Also, the importance of the miner having some acquaintance with chemistry and other branches of natural philosophy.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—Mr. Wm. Dalton (through Messrs. Marlborough and Co.) has just published a very interesting little book—"A Key to the Adulteration of our Daily Food"—in which the most curious disclosures are made with reference to the impurities carried on by the dealers in the various articles of daily consumption. However, although it may be very well to know what we are eating as a substitute for butter, arrowroot, or bread, the effect of the information obtained may not improve the power of the reader to swallow anything which may be presented to him as a luxury in domestic economy.

BRITISH MINES.

cross-cut at the 85 is driven south 1 fm. 3 ft. 6 in.; at the 70 the cross-cut is driven south of the main lode 18 fms. Copper-house shaft is caued down to the 60, where the men are now engaged cutting a plat, which will be completed about the end of this week; we shall then commence at once to cross-cut north at this level. In the

sionally, worth 9l. per fm. One pitch in back of the 45, west of Retallack's shaft, by two men and one boy, at 20s. per ton. One in back of the 33, east of the east shaft, by two men, at 20s. per ton. We have, at Newquay, 55 tons of blende, on the floors 8 tons, and 4 or 5 tons dressing. We are getting on with the repairs of the boiler and

last as possible, but cannot say to a day or two when it will be completed. The engine is consuming about 30 cwt. of coal in 24 hours.

PENBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Treuren, Aug. 11: In the 162 cross-cut, south from Reid's shaft, the ground is easier for driving than for some time past. In the 162 north the ground is also improved for driving. The stopes in the bottom of the 112, east from East Crinnis shaft, on the main lode, is worth 81 per fm. The stopes in the back of the 100, east from Smith's shaft, are worth 94 per fm. The 100 end, east from Smith's shaft, is still letting out a great quantity of water, and worth 107 per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 90, east from Smith's shaft, the lode is worth 94 per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of this level the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 157 per fm. All other parts of the mine are without alteration since last report.

PORKELLS UNITED.—J. B. Wilkin, Aug. 8: During the past month Gooley's shaft has been sunk below the 45 fathom level 1 fathom 3 feet; the lode has not been taken down. Crase's shaft has been completed to the 24 fathoms level, and has been driven down, and the ends driven east and west 4 fms. 8 ft. 6 in., opening tribute ground. Parry's shaft, sinking below the 22 fms. level, has been sunk 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in., ground hard. Pooley's shaft has been sunk from the surface 7 fms., the branch in the shaft is small, but very good, and as the ground is easy, will more likely pay at half tribute. The month's tin ore will realise 1599. 13s. 6d.

QUEEN OF DART.—P. Hawke, Aug. 4: The shaftmen are progressing very satisfactorily in cutting the pit in the 30. Since my last report the lode has been taken down in the 30 east; although it does not look quite so valuable in the further part, at that point were taken down in the end, yet it shows a good lode left standing in the back and bottom of the end; we have commenced to stop the back, which will yield 4 tons of copper ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 20, to the west of rise, produces a little saving work. The ground in the adit end presents the same appearance now as when last reported. The prospects of the two tribute pitches are fair. I would again recommend the committee to have the boundary shaft sunk at I referred to in my last week's report; good results may be reasonably expected, the shaft being situated so as to be in future on the course of the lode, between the centre branch and great side. Both these courses are indications of the production of mineral.

—P. Hawke, Aug. 11: I beg to state that it is very interesting to me to report to you of the very satisfactory progress that has hitherto been made in the completion of the pump-shaft in dividing and casing, cutting pit, &c., at the 30, the summen are now actively engaged in driving the cross-cut at this level. I anticipate intersecting the lode here in driving about 2 fms. further, when it would be still more interesting to be able to report of a valuable ore. The stopes in the back of the 20, to the east of rise, still increase in value, yielding at present 6 tons of copper ore per fm. The stopes to the west of rise at this level yield a little saving work. The ground in adit end, driving south to parallel lode, is still favourable for driving, and looks kindly for the production of copper. I shall discontinue driving the adit towards the Queen lode, for the present, and remove the two men engaged there to the 30 fm. level on the ore stopes alluded to, to form a pair to operate on this important ground without increasing any additional cost to the monthly sheet, but hope to have recourse to the end in question again shortly. Very little to notice is being done in the tribute department. The dressing is in progress, and machinery works well.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—P. Roach, Aug. 12: Since I last wrote you, on the 5th inst., we have built 6 ft. of the walls of the engine-house, which is not quite as much as was anticipated, in consequence of the scaffold being high and difficult for removing. The walls for the balance-bob are about finished; we have been equally successful this week in the adit, having completed 30 fms. We have this day commenced clearing up the engine-shaft, &c.; upon the whole, I may say that we have made rapid progress, and the work is moving on as well as can be expected.

ROUND HILL.—J. Kneebone: I have been through the whole of the underground department this day. The lode in the 40 south is as last reported, and so are the other tributary workings. We have commenced sinking a winze below the 30, north of the engine-shaft, in order to communicate with the 40 north; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 25 cwt. of ore per fm. The tribute pitches are looking much as usual. Yesterday we sampled (computed) 16 tons of ore, for the month of July. The breaking of the crank was the cause of the sampling being so reduced.

SEVERN MINES.—J. Reynolds, Aug. 12: We have not yet cut the lode in the cross-cut at the top of the hill, although I am expecting daily to do so; the water is increasing in the end, and the indications are good. We have about 2 tons of copper clean, and a good quantity of lead and copper partly dressed on the floors, which will soon be made ready.

SILVER BROOK.—W. Hoeking, Aug. 13: There is nothing particular to report, except that we have just broken some good stones of lead ore from the 22 end north. **SITHNEY WHEEL BULLER.**—S. Reed, Aug. 8: As we progress my opinion is being strengthened as to the probability of the junction of Metal and Schneider's lodes, being at the point described in my last report—about 2 fms. above the 60, in the north engine-shaft. Every day seems to bring clearer to light, and teaches the necessity of thoroughly proving this piece of ground before sinking the shaft below the 80, in order to avoid expensive cross-cuts hereafter from carrying down the shaft either too far north, and so keep away from the lode, or too far south, thus allowing the lode to run away from the shaft. The lode at the point above mentioned has improved in size, and is now producing excellent stones of tin. This lode in the stopes in the back of this level is now worth 111 per fm. The said lode in the 50 west has improved, and is now opening good tribute ground for tin.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—James Richards, Aug. 13: Hitchin's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 62 fm. level, in favourable ground for progress. The lode is composed of capel, munda, peach, quartz, and rich stones of ore. Hitchin's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 62 fm. level, in favourable ground for progress. The lode is composed of capel, munda, peach, quartz, and rich stones of ore. Hitchin's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 62 fm. level, in favourable ground for progress. The lode is composed of capel, munda, peach, quartz, and rich stones of ore.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Aug. 13: The lode in Red Whim-shaft is 3 feet wide, producing a little saving work. The lode in the 62, west of rise, is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; in this level east the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm.

SOUTH BOG.—S. Morris, Aug. 13: Our engine is set to work, and the water forked to the 45, or bottom. The engine works in a beautiful style, which gives me great satisfaction. As I have said before, the engine will take us down 50 fms. below our deep adit, and prove the mine well. The shaftmen are busily engaged in casing and dividing the shaft below the deep adit to the 45, and there shall be no time lost in getting this completed, so as to enable us at once to commence driving, both north and south, upon the course of the lode, which I am in no fear we shall find productive. The water now is issuing out in all directions in the 45, which, in my view, is a good and sure sign of something close before us. I have set a winze to sink by four men upon the eastern lode, north of the engine-shaft, and I fully expect to hit upon the back of a shoot of ore at this point. All other operations at the mine are quite satisfactory, and I trust the time is not far distant when we shall be in a position to have good samplings monthly. In conclusion, I must needs add one thing—there is great credit due to our engineer, Mr. Rowlands, for the manner he has performed his duties in fitting up the engine.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Aug. 7: Tawtuck Setting: The deep adit to drive south of the engine-shaft, by eight men, at 104 per fm. The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 58, by six men, at 204 per fm.: lode composed of munda, mixed with copper ore. The 58 to drive east of the flat rod shaft, by two men, at 111 per fathom; lode 5 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. The 58 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 131 per fm.: lode yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The winze to sink under the 48, by six men, at 127. 10s. per fm.: lode yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwain, Aug. 10: The water is in fork to the bottom and tribute pitches, particularly westward, which are looking well, and the prospects generally improving. The 94 west is yielding 2 tons per fm. In the rise in the 84 the lode is 2 ft. wide, good tribute ground; the 54 west, 1 ton; the 44 west, 1½ ton; and the 24 west the same quantity of ore per fm. The 34 west good stones of ore. The winze from the 24 to the 34 is communicated, and the lode set on tribute. The 74, driving east, is yielding ½ ton of copper ore per fm. The 84 is yielding fine stones of ore, and from present appearance, likely to continue improving, being near the elvan course, where the lode in the level over yielded some very good ore: 109 tons of copper ore are for sale this week, one parcel of which is of exceedingly good quality, and beyond any hitherto raised, being four weeks' produce.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—We are using every effort to carry out the sinking of the engine-shaft as fast as possible, and have every probability of having a good lode at the next level.—Aug. 8.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Aug. 11: In the 70 west the lode is about 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the winze sinking under the 40 the lode is 1 ft. wide—tribute ground. The two pitches in the 40 are producing good ore.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Aug. 8: The mine throughout is looking very encouraging, and I believe we shall have a good mine eventually. I have sent to Par to sample, computed, 24 tons of copper ore of very good quality. We are now dressing up some nickle ore. I am expecting in about ten days to have the new cross-cut at Par or Charlestown. In about a week from this time we shall commence fixing fly-wheel, &c., after which some of the stamps will be got to work. All the work and levelling that can be done on my part is quite ready to receive the stamps, &c. I am pushing on everything as fast as possible. Our parcel of tin for the next sampling is getting on satisfactorily.

STRAGDALE.—T. Kiverton, Aug. 13: In the level we have out a great quantity of water since you were there: it is the wettest place I ever saw driven in my life, but that is all in our favor. There are very strong spar-joints in it of a very kind nature, and from its appearance we might cut copper very soon. I expect we shall be letting out quantities of fresh water every day. Respecting the quarry shaft, the lode is very kind, composed of spar and gossan, intermixed with carbonate ore; the lode is about 2 feet wide in the shaft, but the water has become so troublesome, arising partly from the thunderstorm we have had the last few days, that we have been completely driven out, but I intend in the course of a week, if possible, to drain the water and get into it again, but if that cannot be the case the level will soon prove it at 30 yards deep.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—Thos. Foot, Aug. 11: We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft under the 215, and hope, as the ground is favourable, to make good progress. In the 215 south the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwt. of lead per fm.; in this level, driving north, on the western lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; the two stopes in the back of this level produce as follows:—No. 1, 6 cwt.; and No. 2, 7 cwt. of lead per fm. The 215 is being driven on the eastern and western lode—the former being 16 in. wide, worth 7 cwt. of lead per fm., and the latter 2 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwt. of lead per fm.; in this level, driving north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, munda, and ore, a very strong kind of lode, worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm.; there are three stopes in the back of this level which yield respectively 6, 9, and 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 190 south is 15 in. wide, composed of capel, spar, and ore—saving work; the stopes working in the back of this level produce as follows:—No. 1, 5 cwt.; and No. 2, 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 35 (two in number) will each produce 7 cwt. of lead per fm.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, Aug. 11: We have a very good discovery in the back of the 64 east, where the ground is in whole, or nearly so, to the 46. I offered to let the ground on tribute, but our last survey day, but no one would take it, and consequently, on the following Monday, I sent two men there to rise upon the lode, and I was fully convinced in my own mind that ore was in the ground, and in the

course of two or three days we discovered a lode, which has gradually opened for 3 fms. long, and worth half 3½ tons of good ore per fm.; if this holds on, and, at present it appears probable, we shall find it of much importance in assisting us in our returns while we are sinking the shaft to the depth proposed, when I hope such a change may be seen in the general character of the lode and stratum as will guarantee a good and lasting mine.

TRETOIL.—R. Rich, Aug. 12: We have holed the winze to the middle level, and have commenced stopping from the winze; the lode here is 12 feet wide, stopping at 31 per fathom for the whole width of the lode. We shall be able to raise large quantities of tinstuff from this place. The ground at the shaft which is being sunk from surface is rather hard, and spare to sink; there is about 2 fathoms more to sink to hole to the back of the shallow level. We are preparing to sink deeper in the bottom of the adit; there is nothing new to mention since my last report. In the eastern adit there are strong indications of the lode being near, a large quantity of water is issuing from the end. We have about 100 tons of magnetic iron on the mine, and in transit to the shipping port. We calculate we have 2000 tons of this ore discovered, which can now be taken away with great facility.

TREVONE CONSOLS.—S. Cook, Aug. 12: There is nothing new to notice since my last report, except the stopes at the Giddins shaft, which is a little improved, now worth 10 cwt. of rich silver-lead ore per fm.; and the 10 end continues to be worth 12 cwt. of lead per fathom, which is about 10 fms. east of the stopes. We have about 8 tons of lead and copper ore ready for market of a fair quality.

TREWANE UNITED.—R. Reynolds, Aug. 11: We have suspended the east end, and put the men to drive north on the branches lately cut, which, I believe, is the lode in the north mine. We have also opened a little south on the last branch, and have met with ore, presenting every appearance of holding on; letting out a stream of water, and producing some good stones of silver-lead. The ground about those branches is of a softer nature, and less sparry than before, which gives the mine quite a new feature. We have cut a stream of water in the Marlborough adit, a sign we are getting nearer the lode.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, Aug. 12: The engine-shaft is down to the depth required for bearers, eastern, 40. The lode in the 70, north from engine-shaft, is worth 37 per fm.; the 70 south is worth 41. 10s. per fm. The 60 north is worth 41 per fm. The 50 north is producing some saving work. The stopes are much as last reported. We sampled yesterday, computed, 31 tons of crop ore, and 29 tons of seconds.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. M. Champion, Aug. 11: The lode in the 36, east from the engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing good saving work for tin, and the lode is opening in size. The pitch in the back of the 28, west from the engine-shaft, is worth 51 per fm. for tin; a pitch in the bottom of the 28, east from the engine-shaft, is worth 31. 10s. per fm.; a pitch in the back of the 28, east from the engine-shaft, is worth 51 per fm.; a pitch in the back of the 28, east from the engine-shaft, is worth 31. 10s. per fm. A pitch in the bottom of the 18, west from the engine-shaft, is worth 51 per fm. We have two pitches working in the back of the 18, west from the engine-shaft, each worth 51 per fm. A pitch in the back of the 8, west from the engine-shaft, is worth 41. 10s. per fm.; a pitch in the bottom of the 8, west from the engine-shaft, is worth 31 per fm. All the other pitches in the mine are producing saving work for tin. We hope to sample for July month from 3½ tons to 3½ tons of tin.

—J. M. Champion, Aug. 12: I am glad to inform you since my letter of yesterday, the 11th, we have met with an improvement in the 36, east from the engine-shaft; the lode is now worth 111 per fm. for tin. Our round biddle is set to work to-day, and is working admirably. Nothing more new.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, S. Harper, T. Harvey, August 11: Clay's engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. under the 60 fm. level, and no lode has been met with in getting to the 60. In the 50 south the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing fully 1 ton of lead per fathom—a good lode; in the 50 north the lode is improving; it is 3 ft. wide, saving work to dress. At Bonville's shaft, sinking under the 40, the lode is 2 ft. wide, the part we are carrying (but we have not the footwall as yet) is producing about 15 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 40 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing a small quantity of lead; in the 40 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, poor. In the winze sinking under the 40, south of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing lead, but not sufficient to value. In the 20, south of Field's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 10, north of Bonville's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, unproductive.

—S. Thomas, Aug. 12: No alteration at Bonville's shaft or the 50 south since yesterday. In the 50 north and 40 south the lode is improving. On the whole, I consider the mine to be worth double the value to what it was three weeks since.

—S. Thomas, Aug. 13: The lode at Bonville's shaft continues to produce about 15 cwt. of lead per fm. The 40 north is producing about 5 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 50 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, mixed with lead; in the same level south the lode is 3 ft. wide (with less barrytes than in the 40), and producing 1 ton per fm. In the 40 south the lode is producing a small quantity of lead.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Aug. 11: Engine lode: Percy's shaft is holed to the 75 level; the men are now preparing to take down the lode; since the shaft has been holed, eight men have been driven to the 65 west of ditto, in which the part being driven on produces 2 tons of ore per fm., leaving, as we consider, the most productive part standing on the south side of the level, this part of the lode we intend to cut through, and take down in the latter part of this week. The winze sinking under the 52, and the same level driving west, are each opening good tribute ground. —North lode: At Thomas's engine-shaft the summen are preparing to put in skip-rod before they commence driving the 124 fm. level, both east and west.—Canter lode: The 94 fm. level east produces 1 ton of ore per fm., lode 2 ft. wide. In the 65 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, kindly, with stones of ore. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are turning out well.

WEST CRINNIS AND WHEAL REGENT UNITED.—J. Webb, Aug. 12: We have drained the water to the back of the 40 fm. level, but we find 8 or 9 ft. of rubbish in the bottom of the shaft, which is rather slow to clear, having all the water in the mine coming to this point, and a very heavy lift to drop as we clear inch after inch. Although we have nothing very difficult, I mention this that you may understand that more time is required than for dropping the pumps into a shaft of water. In driving the 20 fm. level, west of Kemp's shaft, on Bell's lode, we are opening out good ore ground. I am satisfied that this lode will produce much ore in the 20 and 40 levels as soon as it is properly laid open. We have communicated the winze at Ames's shaft, which has given air to lay open Bell's lode there also. We are clearing Rowe's shaft below adit, which we found full of rubbish; this shaft was in the best run of ore in the former working; we shall get several tribute pitches here when this shaft is cleared to the 30 and 40 fm. levels. We have put Austin's shaft in good order to the 40, and have set six pitches there; throughout the mine we have sixteen pitches at work, and everything going on satisfactorily, but it must be understood that it will require some months to drain and clear out such an extent of mine.

WEST NANT-Y-MWYN.—J. Thomas, Aug. 12: In the cross-cut the men have cut through a branch 9 in. wide, containing hard spar and munda, and by the side of it a small branch of blue fluorine, mixed with lead, but not enough to value. I am convinced that this is a branch from the Great Comet lode, towards which we are driving.

WEST POLBERRO.—John Stevens, Aug. 11:—Mason's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 1 ft. below the 30 fm. level, and at this point has intersected the main cross lode bearing west from 1½ to 2 ft. in 6 ft. I am pleased at the favourable appearance of the cross lode, and the stratum of ground in which it exists, being congenial for producing mineral. The lode in the west end of the shaft is 15 in. wide, and of a better quality than for some time past. On the 10 end, I have not yet commenced driving, but it is becoming productive till the cross lode has passed through the shaft, when I think the lode will be of much more value to the east of it than it has been to the west, and hope the 30 fm. level, when reached, will remunerate you for your outlay. In the 20 east of the above shaft, on North Seal Hole lode, the lode is 12 in. wide, producing a small quantity of ore, but not enough to value; however, from present appearance, I expect before long a change here for the better. 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The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

MINERAL MARKET, London, August 14, 1887.

COPPER.	£. s. d.	FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Copper wire.....	11 0 1 3	Swedish, in kegs.....	21 10 0-33 0 0
ditto tubes.....	11 0 1 3-1 4	to arrive.....	21 10 0-33 0 0
Sheeting and bolts.....	11 0 1 1	ditto, in faggots.....	21 10 0-33 0 0
Bottoms.....	11 0 1 1-1 2	English, Spring.....	18 0 0-33 0 0
Old (Exchange).....	11 0 1 1 1/2	QUICKSILVER.....	p. lb. 0 3 4 (nom.)
Best selected.....	11 0 1 1 1/2	Foreign.....	30 10 0-33 15 0
Tough cake.....	11 0 1 1 1/2	To arrive.....	30 15 0
Tin.....	11 0 1 1 1/2		
South American.....	11 0 1 1 1/2		
Bars, Welsh, in London.....	8 7 6-8 10 0		
ditto, to arrive.....	8 0 0		
Mail rods.....	9 0 0		
Stafford, in London.....	9 5 0-10 0 0		
ditto.....	9 10 0-9 12 6		
Hoops.....	10 0 0-11 0 0		
Sheet, single.....	4 10 0-5 0 0		
Fig. No. 1, in Wales.....	5 10 0-5 15 0		
Refined metal, ditto.....	7 0 0-7 5 0		
Bars, common, ditto.....	7 0 0-7 5 0		
ditto, railway, ditto.....	7 5 0		
ditto, Swed., in Lon.....	14 10 0-16 10 0		
in stock to arrive.....	15 0 0-16 0 0		
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....	13 10 0-13 15 0		
ditto, in Tyne and Tees.....	13 10 0-13 15 0		
ditto, forge.....	13 10 0-13 15 0		
Staffordshire Forge Pig.....	13 10 0-13 15 0		
Welsh Forge Pig.....	13 10 0-13 15 0		
English Pig.....	23 15 0-24 10 0		
ditto sheet.....	24 15 0-25 0 0		
ditto lead.....	26 0 0-26 10 0		
ditto white.....	27 0 0-28 10 0		
ditto patent shot.....	27 0 0-28 10 0		
Spanish, in bond.....	27 0 0-28 10 0		
American.....	none.		
Brass (sheet).....	11 10 0-12 0 0		
Wire.....	11 10 0-12 0 0		
Tubes.....	13 10 0-14 0 0		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The prices of a few metals have been slightly easier; our market continuing extremely quiet.

COPPER.—In this metal there has been a fair amount of business transacted, and smelters maintain prices with firmness; the principal support of the market is derived from the Government order recently executed; shipping orders for India are not numerous.

IRON.—In rails more enquiry has taken place, and prices have somewhat advanced. Merchant bars are but in moderate request, and makers have not been able to establish so great a rise in this description of iron by 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton. Staffordshire qualities have been fairly maintained. In Scotch pigs, owing to the paucity of transactions in our market, the value of pig-iron has declined 1s. per ton during the week, with a dull and inactive feeling prevailing. The demand for warrants on open delivery, noticed in my last, seems for the moment supplied, as there has been no enquiry on these terms for several days. There has been a moderate business in maker's iron, No. 1, g.m.b., may be quoted 71s.; No. 3, 67s.; mixed number, 69s. 6d.; No. 1, American brands, 73s. to 76s., cash against bill of lading.

LEAD.—A weak market has led to a declension in value of about 5s. per ton in pig, and 10s. per ton in sheet.

SPELTER.—The arrivals have been very limited, and stocks, consequently, do not accumulate, the present consumption being about equal to the supplies.

TIN.—English is reported by the smelters as being firm. Foreign, however, has slightly receded; Banca having been sold in Holland, according to advices received to-day, at 85½ ds.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers now hold for 34s. 6d. IC coke, common brands; 36s. to 38s., first quality.

STEEL.—A few hundred kegs are offering at 22½, but buyers do not come forward very freely at this figure.

QUICKSILVER.—Sales possibly might be effected a little under 2s. 4d. per lb., although that is still holders' quotation.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 13.—The tone of the market for Welsh Iron and rails continues to exhibit signs of increasing firmness, consequent upon the steadily improving demand, and the result is that prices are tending upwards. For Staffordshire Iron a good enquiry is experienced, and some descriptions of manufactured Iron are not now to be obtained under an advance of from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton, as the makers in several instances report themselves as having oversold their make for the present; and notwithstanding the lack of demand from the United States, there is considerable activity in the continental markets, and for home consumption also. The future prospects of the trade may be regarded, therefore, as encouraging. The market for Scotch Pig-iron has continued to be dull, and prices have further receded 1s. 6d. per ton during the week, owing to the entire absence of speculative operations. The disturbed state of India, and the apparent growing want of confidence in the article generally, will account for this depression. The shipments for the week, nevertheless, are good, being 11,443 tons, against 10,103 tons for the corresponding week of last year, or an excess of 1340 tons, whilst the quantity required for local consumption is undiminished. Copper continues to be very firm, and an advance in price is looked for confidently. Lead is without change. English Tin is still in considerable request, at full rates; and as respects Tin-plates, the demand has completely overtaken the supply, and stocks were rarely so small as at present; it is with considerable difficulty that orders can be executed in anything like reasonable time, even at the present advancing prices; it is quite probable that the value of this article will be still further enhanced, for the orders now in the market are large. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 71s. 12s. 6d. to 71s. 15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 140s. per ton; common bar, 141s.; refined block, 144s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.—Lead: English sheet, 26s. per ton; English pig, 24s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 117s. per ton; best selected, 120s.; sheeting and bolt, 1s. 1d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheeting, 11½d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30s. to 40s. per ton; spring, 20s. to 24s.; cast and shear, 50s. to 60s.

MINES.—The Indian affairs hang like an incubus over the money market, just as things were beginning to mend and give promise of active operations. The firm character of the market for metals, with the continued upward tendency of copper, are, however, in our favour, and have in a great measure counteracted the effects which would otherwise have resulted from the state of monetary affairs. The mining share market opened particularly active, with a good demand for shares, and in some descriptions a considerable rise took place early in the week. Of these, North Basset rose from 13 to 17 on Monday, and after an active business leave off at 18 to 19; notice was received on that day that in driving the 42 cross-cut south from flat-rod lode, a lode worth 50s. per fm. had been cut. These shares had fallen from the highest point, 44, to 11½ within a few months, and it was generally expected they would recede to 10, at which numbers of persons had resolved to buy, and the sudden discovery, therefore, has come too soon for them. On remarking upon the falling off in the mine on April 25 last, we stated that its position just then was such as frequently took place in the adjoining mines, and also that the probability of cutting side lodes (now accomplished) was of great importance. Again, early in June, referring to the drop of 19s. per share, we stated that any sudden discovery would cause a great reaction. West Basset shares have been for some time flat, and there is a probability of an improvement here before long; shares, 27 to 28. Basset, 220 to 230, but not much doing; South Frances have been more in demand, at 285 to 295; Wheel Grenville have been in good request, at 1½ to 2½; Par Consols, 20½ to 21; Wheel Margaret shares have been more freely offered, and leave off at 70

to 75; Wheel Edward, 5½ to 5½; Alfred Consols, 16 to 16½; East Alfred maintain their price, 3½ to 3½; East Russell, 34s. to 36s.; Sortridge Consols dropped to 1½, but left off firmer, at 1½ to 1½; Kitty (Leland) keep in demand, at 22 to 23; Great Busy shares have been in considerable request, at 6½ to 6½; Lady Bertha more active, at 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Wheel Harriett shares have fallen to 9s., 10s.; Vale of Towry more dealt in, at 2 to 3. Trevoile, 10½ to 11½; the lode in the 30 west is reported worth 20s. per fm., the 40 east 10½, and other parts improved; a new lode also discovered in cutting down the engine-shaft. East Basset, 39 to 41; the mine is looking better on the copper lode, which is saving work. Catherine and Jane, 10s. to 11s.; in West Grenville, business to some extent has been done, at 4s. to 5s.; Pendean largely dealt in early in the week at 2 to 2½, but left off flatter, at 2; North Crofty, 3½ to 3½; Great South Tolgus more dealt in, at 16½ to 17; South Carn Brea flat, at 5½; Tamar Consols, 1½ to 1½; West Caradon, 11s. to 12s. flat; Herodasfoot still enquired for, and price firm, at 8 to 8½; Mary Ann, 49 to 50; Trolawny, 23 to 24; Great Vor, 3 to 4; Devon Great Consols, 440, 450; Great Wheel Alfred, 7½ to 7½. Pedan-drea, 20s. to 21s.; this mine has improved in the 90 east, and is said to be yielding a small monthly profit, and might be made to do more. Craddock Moor, 43 to 45; Tehidy shares were flat, at 2 to 2½, early in the week, but became in demand, and rose to 2½, 3, when the result of the sale of the ore became known. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 90 to 95; the lode in the 24 is worth nearly 40s. per fm.; the lode in the 56 is 18 in. wide, stones of ore; North Robert, 3½ to 4 per 6144th; Wheel Margery, 12 to 13; St. Ives Consols, 160 to 165; Wheel Wrey, 5 to 5½; Drake Walls, 2½ to 2½; South Condurrow, 2 to 2½.

A sharp contest is going on for the purchase of Wheel Margaret, the opposition to Capt. Treweek being founded upon the principle that it is undesirable for any mine to be under the entire control of one family, however respectable; and it would appear, from a circular issued by Mr. Bickford, that Captain Treweek is already manager, and his son clerk and carrier.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, AUG. 8.—East Russell, 1½ to 1½; East Trefusis, 5½ to 5½; Par Consols, 20 to 21; Pendean, 2 to 2½; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 1½; St. Day United, 1½ to 1½; Tamar Consols, 20s. to 21s.; West Grenville, 4s. to 5s.; Wheel Edward, 5½ to 5½; Wheel Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 22 to 23.
MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16½ to 17½; Catherine and Jane, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; North Basset, 39 to 41; Par Consols, 20 to 21; Pendean, 3½ to 3½; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 1½; West Grenville, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; Wheel Basset, 220 to 225; Wheel Grenville, 2½ to 2½; Wheel Harriett, 9s. to 10s.; Wheel Margaret, 70s. to 72s.
TUESDAY.—Catherine and Jane, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; East Russell, 34s. to 36s.; Devon and Courtney, 4½ to 5½; East Alfred, 3½ to 3½; East Tamar, 12s. to 13s.; East Alfred, 7½ to 8½; Kingston Down, 2½ to 3½; Lady Bertha, 12s. to 13s.; North Downs, 1½ to 1½; North Levant, 17 to 18; North Trelawny, 4½ to 5½; Par Consols, 20 to 21; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 1½; South Carn Brea, 5½ to 6½; South Condurrow, 2 to 2½; St. Day United, 1½ to 1½; West Grenville, 4s. to 5s.; Wheel Edward, 5½ to 5½; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 21½ to 22½; Wheel Margaret, 70 to 75.
WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16 to 17; Catherine and Jane, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; North Basset, 39s. to 41s.; East Alfred, 3½ to 3½; East Russell, 33s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; Great Vor, 3½ to 3½; Lady Bertha, 12s. to 13s.; North Basset, 39 to 41; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 1½; South Condurrow, 2 to 2½; South Frances, 285 to 295; Vale of Towry, 2 to 3; Wheel Harriett, 9s. to 10s.; Wheel Edward, 5½ to 5½; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 22 to 23; Wheel Margaret, 70 to 75.
THURSDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16½ to 16½; East Russell, 34s. to 36s.; Great Busy, 6½ to 6½; Lady Bertha, 12s. to 13s.; North Basset, 39 to 41; Par Consols, 20 to 21; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 1½; South Condurrow, 2 to 2½; Vale of Towry, 2 to 3; Wheel Edward, 5½ to 5½; Wheel Harriett, 9s. to 10s.; Wheel Margaret, 70 to 75.
FRIDAY.—Bolling Well, 1½ to 1½; Catherine and Jane, 10s. to 11s.; East Alfred, 3½ to 3½; East Russell, 1½ to 1½; Great Alfred, 7½ to 7½; Lady Bertha, 12s. to 13s.; Margery, 11½ to 12½; North Basset, 39 to 41; Par Consols, 20½ to 20½; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 1½; South Carn Brea, 5½ to 6½; South Condurrow, 2 to 2½; Vale of Towry, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; West Grenville, 4s. to 5s.; Wheel Edward, 5½ to 5½; Wheel Harriett, 1½ to 2½; Wheel Tehidy, 2½ to 3.

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted:—

SATURDAY, AUG. 8.—Cobalt Copper, 41½ to 41½, ex div.—Transactions, though not officially quoted: Craddock Moor, 45½; Catherine and Jane Consols, 11s. 6d.; Sortridge Consols, 1½; Drake Walls, 2½.
MONDAY.—Great South Tolgus, 16½ to 16½; Lady Bertha, 12½; North Wheel Basset, 15; Sortridge Consols, 1½ to 1½; Tamar Silver-Lead, 1½; Trefusis, 4½ to 4½; Cobalt Copper, 41½ to 42; Marquitta, 3½.—Transactions, though not officially marked: South Frances, 285 to 295; United Mines, 110; Craddock Moor, 45½, 45½.
TUESDAY.—North Wheel Basset, 17 to 17½; Sortridge Consols, 1½, ex div.; Trefusis, 4½; Wheel Kitty (Leland), 22 to 23; United Mines, 3½ to 3½.
WEDNESDAY.—East Basset, 39½ to 39½; Great Wheel Vor, 3½; Dun Mountain, 1; Marquitta, 3½; United Mines, 39½.—Transactions, though not officially marked: South Frances, 290; West Basset, 30½; Vale of Towry, 3; North Crofty, 3½; North Basset, 39 to 39½.
THURSDAY.—Alfred Consols, 16½; Great South Tolgus, 16½; North Wheel Basset, 18½ to 19; Par Consols, 20½; Sortridge Consols, 1½; Linares, 7½.
FRIDAY.—Trefusis, 4½; Australian, 3½; Imperial Brazilian, 1½; Cobalt Copper, 41½; Linares, 7½ to 7½.

The announcement in the House of Commons that neither the Government nor the East India Company will require any financial assistance in the present emergency, has removed a weight from the money market, which has been hanging over it for some time; under the apprehension, indeed almost general conviction, that not only would a loan be asked for, but that, at least, 10,000,000. would be thus taken out of the general circulation, to the necessary derangement of trade, and every undertaking dependent on the public for money support. Although the expenditure, which is now so unexpectedly thrown upon the East India Company, must of necessity be very large, it is, nevertheless, asserted by the authorities that the finances of that corporation are in such a satisfactory state that all disbursements can be readily met, without either the aid of the Government or the public. This is cheering, indeed; and it is only to be deplored that the political and military departments of the Company have not been conducted with that prudence and foresight which seem to have been the characteristic of the financial division of its affairs. If the reverse of this statement on the part of Ministers had been the fact, very serious consequences would have ensued; for it is clear that our commercial and mercantile departments require ease in the monetary market, rather than further difficulty and increased rate of discount, which would have been the result of a large loan. Consols, which are the barometer of the money market, quickly indicated the improved tone of general confidence, and rose at once ½ per cent., while throughout yesterday they gradually advanced, until they reached the closing quotation of 91½ buyers.

Immediately following this encouraging and quite unexpected announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we received the Overland Mail from India, which, on the whole, is as satisfactory as could have been expected in the present state of matters in the East; for it appears that the mutiny has been confined to Bengal, and that the presidencies of Bombay and Madras remain perfectly tranquil, without any apprehension of an outbreak on the part of the army; while the important territory of the Punjab continues without any disturbance. It is true that Delhi has not yet been recovered from the insurgents, but this arises solely from the fact that it has not yet been attacked; while every attempt at sorties on the part of the mutineers within the city has been repulsed with signal defeat to the Sepoys. General Barnard was merely waiting for such reinforcements as would enable him to take possession of Delhi by a complete and signal overthrow of the insurgents, and thus by one blow crush the main upholders of the insurrectionary movement. The troops on their way to China from England and elsewhere had, fortunately, been intercepted on their passage, and a great part had already landed at Calcutta; so that a powerful British force will be thrown into the country, apparently by magic, to the natives, which of itself will tend materially to check the spread of this military rebellion. Confidence, in fact, was already much restored in commercial matters in Calcutta, and altogether it was considered that the worst had passed.

At Redruth Tackling, on Thursday, 4698 tons of ore were sold, realising 31,019.14s. The particulars of the sale were—average standard, 140s. 8s.; average produce, 6½; average price, 6s. 14s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 310 tons 19 cwt. The sale at Truro, on Thursday, will be 6692 tons.

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Cuba, 770 tons of copper ore; from Caldera, 432 tons silver ore, and 64 tons copper ore.

In Saltpetre, the transactions, although limited, show a slight advance, 9½ per cent. refraction having been disposed of at 50s., and 5½ to 5½ per cent. 52s. 6d. to 53s., and 52s. to 52s. 6d. on arrival: 2863 bags nitrate of soda at auction were taken in at 22s. per cwt.

At West Wheel Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 533s. 10s. 10d.; copper ore sold, 5937s. 17s. 2d.—4747s. 16s. 10d.—Tutwork and wages for May, 790s. 11s. 2d.; ditto June, 690s. 17s. 2d.—merchants' bills, 183s. 18s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 682s. 15s. 11d.; dues, 395s. 16s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 3737s. 16s. 3d. The profit on the two months' working was 3203s. 17s. 6d. A dividend of 3200s. (8s. per share) was declared, and 537s. 16s. 3d. carried to next account. Capt. Joseph Jennings, M. Bath, J. Toy, and John Jennings reported upon the various points of operation, and stated that since their last report they had set three stops on tribute, which, with the other tribute pitches, were yielding fair quantities of ore.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 933s. 4s. 11d.; tin, 4s., sold June (less dues), 7690s. 4s. 5d.—5854s. 9s. 4d.—Costs and merchants' bills (May and June), 6817s. 7s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 2393s. 2s. 2d. A dividend of 1432s. (8s. per share) was declared, and 961s. 2s. 2d. carried to next account.

At Wheel Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 831s. 6s. 7d.; ore sold (less dues), 5202s. 8s. 3d.—3382s. 10s. 10d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, May and June, 3315s. 16s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1320s. 17s. 8d. A dividend of 395s. (8s. per share) was declared, and 590s. 1s. 7d. carried to the credit of next account.

At Alfred Consols meeting, on Aug. 2, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 883s. 5s. 5d.; ore sold, May and June, 2553s. 15s. 3d.—6518s. 17s. 8d.—Labour cost and merchants' bills, April and May, 3315s. 16s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 2393s. 1s. 7d. A dividend of 3048s. (8s. per share) was declared, and 590s. 1s. 7d. carried to the credit of next account.

At Rosewarne United Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 390s. 15s. 6d.; copper ore sold, 1986s. 15s. 3d.—1286s. 12s. 3d.—Labour cost, May, 514s. 4s. 4d.; ditto June, 440s. 4s.; merchants' bills, 472s. 10s. 11d.; dues at 18th, 1167s. 7s. 2d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 849s. 12s. 10d. Capt. H. Woolcock and E. Carthew reported that the stopes and pitches throughout the mine were producing a fair quantity of ore. The profit on the two months' working was 449s. 1s. 4d. In consequence of their sampling being small for the next two months, it was deemed advisable not to declare a dividend.

At South Condurrow Mine meeting, on Aug. 5, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 347s. 15s. 10d.; network cost, April, May, and June, 200s. 16s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 17s. 3s. 4d.; compensation for land destroyed, 71s. 5s.—330s. 14s. 3d.—Calls received, 307s. 4s.; materials sold, 11s. 17s. 5d.; leaving balance against mine, 21s. 12s. 6d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Joseph Vivian and Wm. Thomas reported that the adit east south was now about 95 fathoms from the boundary of the set, in which they had three lodes to intersect after passing through West Basset lode, and which they considered the most valuable part of the concern.

At Wheel Guokus meeting, on Saturday (Mr. T. Chandler in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 2028s. 3s. 2d.; and the balance of liabilities over assets, 1042s. 16s. 3d. It was resolved that the recommendation of Capt. John Dale should be carried out. The retiring committee of management were re-elected, and Capt. J. Dale appointed superintending agent. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At Nether Heath Mine meeting, held Aug. 6, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 972s. 17s. 6d.; labour cost, six months, Jan. to June, 1844s. 7s. 11d.; secretary's salary, 50s.; interest account, 81s. 10s. 1d.—2907s. 15s. 6d.—Lead ore sold, 3218s. 17s. 6d.; leaving balance against mine, 689s. 18s. 1d. In the statement of liabilities and assets there appeared a balance in favour of adventurers of 190s. On the question of placing the company under the Limited Liability Act, it was deferred until the next meeting, so that each shareholder should express his wishes. It was resolved that the sum agreed upon be paid Mr. Jenner for licence to use his rotating baffle, instead of by annual payments of 5s. 5s., as heretofore.

At Swanpool Mine meeting, on Aug. 7 (Capt. Todd in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1021s. 16s. 9d.; lead ore and carriage 1209s. 17s. 10d.; sundries, 61s. 7s. 3d.; calls received, 183s. 2s. 10d.—1888s. 4s. 8d.—Labour cost, April, May, and June, 968s. 19s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 513s. 14s. 4d.; leaving balance at bankers, 275s. 10s. 9d. The accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1068s. 15s. 4d. Resolutions were then passed, including the same *pro rata* amongst the 144s. shares held by existing shareholders, amounting to 1s. 4s. per share, payable forthwith; and that unless the amount be paid on or before the 25th inst., proceedings were to be taken to recover this as well as previous calls not paid. Capt. Kitto reported that the present prospects were very encouraging, and from the recent discoveries, had no hesitation in promising a handsome future profit.

At Wheel Ludcott Mine meeting, on Aug. 6, the accounts showed—Call made May 13, 1200s.; lead ore, 1590s. 3s. 2d.—2700s.—Balance against mine last audit, 1163s. 18s. 4d.; labour cost, 813s. 4s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 455s. 13s. 4d.; lord's dues, 130s.; leaving balance in favour of mine to end of May, 277s. 9s. Capt. Knapp reported that the mine, taken from any point of view, is in a satisfactory state. The explorations generally were more in advance of the reserve than they were three months ago, which gives a greater command of ore ground, and something to fall back upon, in case of any temporary falling off in the end. The returns for the quarter would be 75 tons, which, at the present price, would be sufficient to meet the cost, with a fair prospect to increase the reserve.

At Wheel Samson meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Barclay in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers, 11s. 12s. 2d. Mr. Barclay, Mr. Street, and Mr. Melville, were elected directors; and a resolution was passed, authorising the board to dispose of the shares on hand, and to avail themselves of Mr. Godefrey's patent process for testing the mounds and ores. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 390s. 10s. 2d.; labour cost, May and June, 690s. 14s. 1d.; lord's dues from August, 1885, to June 18, 1887, 142s. 18s. 9d.; secretary's salary and sundries, 22s. 4s. 11d.—1186s. 3s. 11d.—Ore sold and carriage, 692s. 5s. 5d.; leaving balance against mine, 493s. 18s. 6d. The estimated value of payments over receipts to the next meeting, in October, was 163s. 15s. 6d. The value of the plant and materials was 3200s. Capt. Nell's report was considered very satisfactory.

At Wheel Charlotte meeting, on Aug. 8, the accounts showed—Labour cost, May and June, 477s. 11s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 594s. 3s. 3d.; engine, 27s. = 1556s. 15s.—Balance last audit, 11s. 5d.; copper ore sold (deducting lord's dues), 497s. 1s. 11d.; Wheel Kenney engine, 6s., 352s. 5s. 6d.; leaving balance against mine, 508s. 12s. 6d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Captains B. Gundry and F. Meade reported that they were making preparations for sinking the engine shaft below the 50 ft. level. The 30 ft. level west was unproductive, but the ground was favourable for driving, which would enable them the sooner to reach the promising ground westward; 30 men were working on tribute, varying from 8s. to 12s. in 11.

At the Pendean Consols Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Greenwood in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 339s. 7s. 4½d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, committee, and Capt. Eddy.

At Devon Wheel Buller meeting, Aug. 8. (Mr. H. Wills in the chair), a resolution was passed, that the books and documents belonging to the company be demanded from Mr. Lavington, and that a general meeting be called as soon as the books are received. The consideration of the financial statement was postponed.

At Tees Side Mine meeting, on Aug. 6, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 85s. 12s. 6d.; labour cost, May and June, 152s. 8s. 5d.; secretary's salary, two months, 8s. 6s.—247s. 2s. 2d.—Ore sold, 30s. 17s.; calls received, 28s. 5s.; leaving balance against mine, 159s. 7s. 2d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance against the mine of 211s. 12s. 2d. A call of 1s. per share was made. The number of shares forfeited and held by the company is 973. Capt. R. Bay reported that they had completed clearing up the Metal Band engine-shaft, and a cross-cut had been driven south about 3 fms., intersecting the lode from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and promising to prove very productive. Going west there are two veins, about 4 ft. apart, which will intersect each other in a few fms., and no doubt good returns would be made from this part of the mine. Metal Band Mine was as worthy of a good trial as any mine in the neighbourhood.

At North Frances Mine meeting, on Aug. 6 (Mr. Wm. Eales in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 91s. 5s. 11d.; ore sold, 424s. 7s. 10d.; interest, 21s. 4s. 6d.; reiteration fees, 31s.—1273s. 15s. 3d.—Calls received, 50s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 428s. 11s. 11d.; dues on ore, 49s. 18s. 3d.; sundries, 69s. 18s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 219s. 19s. Mr. Garland reported that the lode at Eales's shaft was now 6 ft. big, but not to value, and shall have to sink 9 ft. more before driving. The pitch in back of the 54 is worked at 7s. 6d. in 11; two other pitches in back of the 54 at 12s. in 11; and one in back of 60 at 7s. 6d. in 11.

The South Rosewarne Mine meeting, convened for Tuesday, was adjourned to Monday next, that the draft lease of Parbola may be obtained from Mr. Humphrey Williams, and submitted to the adventurers.

At the South Devon Great Consols Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Alfred Sme in the chair), resolutions were passed that the company be dissolved, the whole of the property sold forthwith, the liabilities discharged, and the surplus divided *pro rata* amongst the shareholders. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Great

ending in the colonies March 31, and in London June 30 last, would draw attention to the steady progress of the bank, comparing the present balance-sheet with those submitted at former meetings. They would also desire to express the high opinion they entertain of the inspector and managers, who continue to exercise great discretion in the general conduct of the business. The last returns received from the branches continue to show an extension of business. They would recommend a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paid-up capital of £200,000, free of income tax—£8,000. Towards reduction of preliminary expenses, bank premises, &c., £1000; leaving £6,000. It is to be added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £6551. 1s. 1d. It was also of considerable importance to the proprietors to know that the measure introduced by the local Government for the formation of a bank of issue in the colony of Victoria, which, if established, might have interfered with the privileges of the bank, had not been proceeded with. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the proprietors on their present prospects. They had gone through very adverse times in the colonies, and it was chiefly owing to the discrimination of their colonial agents that they were in their present good position. They were increasing their agencies with good results. Mr. Franklin said he thought there should be some other mode of checking the accounts than by auditors. He was perfectly satisfied with them, who were gentlemen of undoubted integrity, but how could the securities in the colonies be checked? Mr. Reid, as an old colonial director of banks, could give some information as to the system of working of the bank abroad, and from the way the directors, assisted by the managers there, carried it on; every precaution was taken. Mr. Alderman Salomons said, this was the first meeting he had attended as a director, and he could assure the meeting that the directors considered themselves the auditors, and the stake they held must be a sufficient guarantee that they were satisfied the affairs abroad were conducted properly. The report was then adopted, and the dividend declared payable on and after the 30th inst. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.—An extraordinary general meeting was then held to elect a director in the room of Mr. Gibb, who resigned. On the motion of Mr. Reid, seconded by Dr. Van der Byl, Mr. John Giehlert, who had carried on a most extensive business in the colonies for a long period, was elected.

The Alten Mining Company have their reports from July 11 to 25:—
RATAPAS.—The lode in the 10 stop is about 4 feet wide, and still yields remunerative returns, but the ore is rather more disseminated than when last reported. We are opening on a vein of purple ore passed through in the 20 cross-cut driven under the above working last winter; it is small at present, but seems most probable to be part of, if not the same lode as that on which we have been working under the 10. Both the shallow and surface workings are yielding fair returns of good quality ore; on the whole, we consider the prospects to be satisfactory.

OLD MINE.—In No. 1 mine the prospects continue good; the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, yielding on an average about 5 tons of ore per fm. During the last few days we have had a branch in the bottom of mine No. 2, which appears more regular than anything hitherto met with, but we cannot positively say whether it is the right lode or not until further laid open; however, the mine being now down over 5 fms., we may fully calculate (from appearances in No. 1 workings) to intersect the proper lode shortly. The sinking under the shallow level goes in favourably; the lode is about 2½ feet wide, and although poor for ore, we consider it to be more promising than for some time past.

WEST LODE.—The sink mentioned in my last is down from surface about 4 fms.; the lode is 3 feet wide, very regular, and yields a small quantity of saving work. **MICHELL'S.**—The cross-cut from the new adit is in about 9 fathoms, the ground has been rather harder than of late. In the same level, towards the lobby workings, the ground is easier, and better progress is being made. In the pitches there is no material change calling for remark.

THOMAS'S LODES continue to yield some excellent quality yellow copper ore, but is rather small.

SEVERAL men are working here on tribute. The prospects generally are pretty fair, and most of them are making wages. The ore for the last quarter is not all returned to the smelting-house yet, but will be finished early in the next week, when we shall be able to ascertain the actual results; we, however, expect it will be found fully equal to the estimates.

The Copiapo Mining Company have received their report to June 6:—

AL FIN HALLADA SILVER MINE.—No. 1 end, driving south on a branch, the branch is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore. No. 2 end, driving south, the branch is 20 in. wide, producing some good quality ore. No. 3 end, driving south, the branch is 9 to 10 in. wide, and is yielding a fair quantity of good ore. No. 5 end, driving south on a branch, is poor. No. 6 end, driving south the lode is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore of low quality. No. 15 chifton south the lode is 2 ft. wide, poor. No. 16 chifton the lode is 20 in. wide, unproductive. At No. 17 shaft the lode is 2½ ft. wide, of a very promising character. No. 18 end, north, driving south to communicate with No. 17 shaft, the lode is 4 to 5 ft. wide, and producing a little ore of a low quality—very promising. The stopes in the different parts of the mine are yielding fairly.

CARCO MINE.—Report for the half-month ending June 15: In the 20 driving east, on north lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and still continues to yield 1 ton of 10 per cent. ore per fm., and has every appearance of further improvement. In chifton, or mine, sinking below the 20, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing about ½ ton of 10 per cent. ore per fm., a very promising looking lode. In the 30 driving east, on north lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and still yields 4 tons of 15 per cent. ore per fm. In the chifton sinking below the 30, on north lode, the lode is 4 to 5 ft. wide, with 3 tons of 10 per cent. ore per fm. In the 40, on north lode, the lode is not so good as last reported, being now 3 ft. wide, and will yield 4 tons of 25 per cent. ore per fm. In the 50 east, on middle lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide—poor. In the 30, east of Harman's shaft, on north lode, the lode is 1½ to 2 feet wide—poor. In the chifton sinking below the 40 the lode is 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of 14 to 16 per cent. ore per fm. In the 40 west, on south branch, the branch is 20 in. wide, producing, some good ore. In the stopes in back of the 40, on south branch, the branch is 30 in. wide, all ore of 15 per cent. In the rise in back of the 40, on north lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of low quality ore per fathom. In the 50, driving east of Harman's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the chifton sinking below the 50, west of Harman's shaft, the lode is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, with 1 ton of 14 per cent. ore per fm. In the 60, west of Harman's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ to 2 tons of 15 per cent. ore per fm. In the chifton below the 70, east of Harman's shaft, the lode still continues its width, being 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character. In the stopes, in old part of Green's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and still continues to yield 4 tons of 20 per cent. ore per fm. The pitches are looking exceedingly well.—W. S. TAYLOR.

DUTCHMAN MINE.—Estimated produce for May: Best class ore, 180 qntls., ley 38 per cwt.; second-class ore 30 qntls., ley 18 per cwt.; total, 160 qntls., average ley 25.7. Value at Copiapo station, \$557 50.

Mining report to May 31.—In the south chifton the lode is 2½ ft. wide, looking very well, yielding about 3 tons per fm. of 25 per cent. ore. In the north chifton the lode is 4 ft. wide, improving, and will give about 3 tons per fm. of 25 per cent. ore. South chifton is still sinking for a ventilation, and hope in a few days to cut the lode. The mine is looking very well.—S. TAYLOR.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have received advices from Cobre to July 16: In the stopes in back of the 41 and bottom of the 32 the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; these workings are now communicated one to the other, and there is greater facility for breaking the ore. In the 32 west, on south lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; I thought to have reported more favourably of this lode, but it has not done since last report. In the 33 cross-cut south the ground is more favourable for driving. In the 22, east of New Isabella shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 to 3½ tons of ore per fm.; the 22 west is at present poor; this end is disordered by a slide. In the stopes in the back of the 10 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze below the 10 east we are sinking through the slide to communicate to the 22, to enable us to stop away the ore east of the winze. We have not yet met with the lode in the cross-cut north, although we have several branches, and we have now placed the men to drive on one of them. In the winze below the 10, west of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. At St. Andrew's, in the 27 west the end is at present very poor. At Reunion shaft, the lode is large and hard, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.

The St. John del Roy Mining Company have advices from Brazil:—
Morro Velho, June 18.—The produce for May is 23,303 oits. = 228,846 lbs. the Troy, and is thus derived:—
From general stamping 19,883 from 7290.4 = 2,737 2,872
" Suassuna (St. Que. Panella) 1,589 184.8 = 8,598 1,589
" Arrastres 1,191
" Praia 536
Total 23,303 7475.2 = 3,031
Cost \$4581. 18s. 9d. = Profit 267. 18s. 3d.

This is again a very unsatisfactory balance, as, although in the produce there is a considerable improvement over last month; the cost is even higher than then, and would have appeared still higher, had not the accounts been made up before the arrival of the charges from England, which have been done since last report. The expenditure in timber, iron, and charcoal for mine work has been very heavy, and will not be much less for June and July, as Capt. Treloar has informed me, all occasioned by that unfortunate breakage in the Bahu; and the details noted in my diary give, I am sorry to say, not a very good prospect for the produce for the month of June.

REDUCTION DEPARTMENT.—Stamps working 31 days, average 130-61 heads; arrastres worked each 26-45 days. The stamps have been doing very fair duty, but from the short supply of stone kills has been stamped, which, if we had had a plentiful supply of stone, would have been thrown out, and then the produce would not only have been greater, but, but also absolutely, because the stamps could not have been driven at a greater speed, and consequently more stone stamped. This month we have been, and shall be, still worse off, owing to so many holidays, and to heavy repairs on the Cachoira and Gamba hauling-engines. The opportunity has not been lost to make various repairs required in the stamping machinery, and it may now be said that the machinery in general is in very fair working order, but the Lyon stamps require some heavy repairs yet.

At the Praia, but little has been done towards the second set of stamps, chiefly on account of the smiths being all called off to work for the mine; but a considerable length of tramroad has been made for conveying stuff from the brook to the stamps, and also a considerable length of laundries put in for carrying the sand water from the several stamps, &c., to the sand water rego, and part of this water has been passing along it for the last ten days, though the arrangements for its reception at the Praia are not yet completed. The bringing in the stuff from the bed of the brook is being done by a Brazilian, on contract, he earning very fair wages, while it is cheaper to the company than when our own people were employed.

As I have above stated, the supply of stone has been very unfavourably affected over since the accident in the Bahu, and latterly by repairs and alterations in the hauling machines, but I trust we shall now soon have some improvement, that we shall get to some portion of the locality in the Bahu from which we have been shut out. The pumping machine has been working well, and lowering the water rapidly. The repairing and securing the locality where the breakage occurred has been done most satisfactorily, and, what is most gratifying, without any accident to any person. I beg to refer to the poster to the mine report for the high terms in which Capt. Treloar speaks of the exertions and conduct of the men employed in this not a little dangerous work; they came forward themselves with the offer to do it on contract, for he did not quite like to order any man to work there. The removing of the bar between the Bahu and the Cachoira is going on satisfactorily. You will be pleased to hear that the free natives have at last taken to kibble filling; a party have begun this work on contract at the Champion ground, and another party are willing to do the same at the Gamba.

June 30.—Gold extracted to date 12,004 oits (result of 31 days' stamping), being 11,001 oits from 118-8 cubic feet of sand, yielding 10,369 oits per cubic foot, and from 4339.2 tons of stone, equal to 2446 oits per ton; and 403 oits from the Praia. The yield per ton of stone is the best in the second division of the month, as the unfavourable prospects which in my last reports I held out as to the produce for the month, must, I truly regret to say, be confirmed; though a fur-

ther improvement in the appearance of the stone has shown itself in this last division, I trust, however, that we shall be much better for July.

PRAIA.—I trust that we shall now soon be able to turn our force to completing the second set of stamps, towards which comparatively little has been done since that day occurred in the Bahu, in the beginning of March, as it has almost entirely occupied our smiths.

MINE.—I am very happy to be able to say that great progress has been made towards repairing the damage done on March 7. The drawing of the water has gone on excellently, and if nothing untoward happens, we expect that it will be drained by the end of this week. The conversion of the Catherine double runner inclined plane into a single runner line is going on rapidly. The Cachoira hauling machine has had considerable repairs. The Gamba wheel has had a most thorough repair. Our free natives continue to attend well, except on great holidays, and unfortunately there have been four in this month, so that, as already stated, the supply of stone has been very short.

From the Wildberg Consols Mines, Capt. Z. Walls (Aug. 8) reports:—The sinking of Carter's shaft is proceeding well, but the cross-cut driving north from the same, to cut the Gotesch and Dornergang lodes, is not progressing so favourably. The ore in the Eras Kammer continues good, but the bottom stop is taking down as deep as the water will allow for the present; this will again be soon drained by a slope bringing forth from Carter's shaft. The No. 2 sink, Umbrecht's level, is going down in a course of ore, worth full 8 tons per lachter, and the end driving east from the No. 1 sink is worth 4 tons. The stopes in the back of the level driving east from the No. 3 Blumengang sink, on the newly discovered course of ore, is worth from 4 to 5 tons to the lachter, but the lode in the present end is not quite so good. All other bargains throughout the mine continue just as reported in our last setting list. The new washing and dressing machinery erected by Messrs. Phillips and Darlington are answering well, and the cost per ton for cleaning the ore will be greatly reduced.

The Liberty Mining Company of Virginia have advices from Mr. Conquest, the managing director at the mine, wherein he states:—"I have had the engine and all the machinery thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and commenced running the stamps on May 22; and on June 18 I took the first bar of gold to the bank, which weighed 55 ozs. 12 dwts. This is the result of running 26 days, averaging 11 hours a day only, and working hard slate and quartz rock, which passed very slowly through the mills. I shall stop next week, and send all my hands into the mine, while I put two more Chilian mills. I shall be able to pay my way from the day I commence running, and am determined that when the old debts are paid no more shall be incurred while I am manager. I intend to raise sufficient ore to run 24 hours a day; this will involve a second set of hands in the mill-house, and also an increase of from 30 to 30 hands; and having the machinery to make the mine pay, I only require the necessary force to keep it fully employed. I fear I cannot procure the additional force now, as in a fortnight they will commence the harvest. At Christmas I can obtain the needed supply, and hope by that time to satisfy my brother shareholders that their property is really a good one. I regard this property and conduct it in every way as if every cent came out of my own pocket. The utmost economy is enforced by me, and all now do their duty. We have hit upon a splendid new vein of superior quality in the new shaft we are now sinking, and all hands are much pleased with it, so that my prospects of ultimate success are most cheering, and I think the shareholders may bid adieu to their doubts and fears, and carry out my recommendation to pay off all the old liabilities without delay; let them set me free of these, and I will make the mine pay, and they shall never be called on for another pound as long as I am here."

The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mines, Münsterthal, near Freiburg (Aug. 10) report:—In the rise against the old shaft we have cut into the old workings in the eastern side against the stuff. At the shaft sinking below the shallow level we have also the same old workings which were carried out on a branch west of the shaft, and secured with tolerably good timber. The shaft is now in a forward state, and the pitwork is being prepared, and will be ready for fixing by the time the shaft is cut through. At the Teufelgrund Mine, the lode at the different points in operation will average quite as good as for some time past.—S. RICHARDS.

The Mount Carbon Mining Company having now been reorganised on a fresh basis, intend issuing shortly a new prospectus, in order to develop their estate of upwards of 10,000 acres of land in Virginia. The capabilities of the property, according to the report of Mr. Francis Pasingham, the special agent sent out to report on the prospects of the company, are very extensive. There is abundance of good timber on the land, bituminous and Cannel coal have been worked, while at the same time large deposits of iron ore exist. It is the intention of the local authorities so to improve the course of the Kanawha River, that it will be navigable at all seasons of the year. The proposed capital is \$50,000, in shares of \$1 each.

The Acadian Charcoal Iron Company is now regularly shipping pig-iron to this country, their last consignment, which has been just landed, being upwards of 600 tons. The proprietors appear to have every confidence in their success, few transfers having taken place for some time, and there is no disposition on the part of existing shareholders to sell. In another column we publish a paragraph which tends to show the satisfaction with which the people of Nova Scotia look upon the enterprise.

From California, we learn that the shipments of treasure from San Francisco for the last three months was \$13,341,340 25c., which is an increase of \$3,000,000 on the previous three months of this year. The total shipment this year, from Jan. 1 to end of June, was \$23,533,990 49c. These amounts relate the section which was made in the Atlantic States, that the yield of gold was decreasing. Mining continues as successful as it ever was. Even quartz mining is looking up, and veins formerly abandoned are worked to advantage.

The East India Coal Company have reports from their engineer to July 3: TOROSI COLLIERY.—Since last report, the setting of the two boilers have been completed; the walls of the boiler-house are ready to receive the beams for roof, and the same will be speedily completed. The principal and heavy portions of the steam-engine are fixed, and in about a fortnight or three weeks the fixing of the engine, as also the boiler mountings, will be completed. The steam and other pipes are being procured from Calcutta; those being cast are promised me by the firm supplying them in three weeks at latest; this being the case, the steam-engine will be ready to work by the end of this month.

Koonastrotz.—At this place the two boilers are being rivetted together; for this work I have contracted: till the completion of the boilers all operations and works are stopped at this place. All other work is progressing very satisfactorily: my next will report completion of most of the work specified as in progress in former reports.

The Rhymney Iron Company have announced that the dividends declared at their half-yearly meeting, on July 1, will be payable after Sept. 1—30s. on each 50s. share, and 9s. on each 15s. share.

The Welsh Potosi Lead and Copper Mines are to be sold by private tender. A large sum has been expended in developing the mines, and upwards of 20,000 tons of ore have been sold since the operations were commenced.

Our Sheffield correspondent (Mr. G. Wilson) reports that the mining share market is still very flat, the only business done being in Chapel Dale, at 1½ prem., and in demand at that price. North Derbyshire shares have been done at 44s., and there are now sellers at the price. The quotations are as follow:—Brightside and Froggatt Grove, 4½ to 4½; Chapel Dale, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Cranford, 1½ to 1½; Eram, 55 to 57; North Derbyshire, 2½ to 2½; Peak Union, 2 to 3; and Frincoe and Frincoe, 2 to 2½.

Our Leeds correspondent reports that there have been enquiries for Alfred Consols, East Alfred, and a few other Cornish mines during the week, and sales could have been effected, but the few shares have changed hands, but very little doing in any stocks, particularly mining. In our local mines, no improvement in value can be expected until some of the promised and anticipated discoveries be made.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Aug. 8, amounted to \$27,515,7, and for the corresponding week of 1856 to \$22,331, showing an increase of 25,177. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 224,592; and for the corresponding week of last year to 218,094, showing an increase of 5958.

The increase on the Eastern Counties amounted to 2123; on the Great Northern to 1210; on the Great Western to 2737; on the London and North-Western to 3512; total, 9581. But from this must be deducted 1066, the decrease on the London and North-Western; 5374, the decrease on the Great Northern; 1437, on the London and South-Western; and 1836, on the South-Eastern: leaving the increase as above 5958.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 302,856, and for the corresponding period of 1856 to 283,644; showing an increase 19,212. In the receipts of these lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 25,177, as compared with the corresponding week of 1856.

PATENT RAILWAY BREAKS.—We have been informed that an accident occurred on the St. Helen's Railway, and which might have resulted in a serious collision and loss of life, but for the adaptation of a new patent break to the carriages on that line, which enables the guard to stop a train almost instantly.

PORTABLE UNITED ENGINE AND BOILER.—We understand Mr. Wheatley Kirk, of the Wellington Works, Salford, Manchester, is at present busily engaged in the manufacture of his steam-engines, from 15 to 50-horse power, for ironworks, collieries, and farmers.

PREVENTING STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. E. Scribe, Lille, has patented an improved mode of preventing steam-boiler explosions. He uses fusible metallic plugs, which are melted immediately the water gets below a certain level.

IMMENSE STEAM-HAMMER.—Mr. Condie's last great steam-hammer is one of the most prominent instances of the triumphs of mechanical art. These tools have gone on increasing in quick gradations until the climax of 6½ tons dead hammering weight, with a fall of 7 ft. 6 in. has been reached. This result is shown in the hammer lately erected, now in operation at Mr. Alexander Polton's "Glasgow Forge," Glasgow; and we may presume, from what has gone before, that it will turn out masses of malleable iron of such dimensions as will at once render it imperative upon Mr. Condie to produce a yet more powerful tool.—North British Mail.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT (1856) AMENDMENT BILL.—In the House of Commons, last night, this bill was read a third time; and, on the question that it do pass—Mr. MALINS objected to passing the bill unless certain words were inserted, providing that it should apply only to companies established under the 7th and 8th of Victoria, chap. 110. Last year the Joint-Stock Companies Act was passed, by which all insurance companies were excluded, and the 7th and 8th of Victoria, chap. 110 was repealed. In consequence of these two provisions, insurance companies were at liberty to establish themselves under a deed of settlement without being registered, but the present bill would impose on those companies established since 1856 penalties for not having complied with the provisions of the 7th and 8th of Victoria. This would be *ex post facto* legislation, and he, therefore, must oppose the passing of the bill unless the words he had suggested were introduced.—Mr. ADAMS also opposed the bill in its present shape, for if it passed without the proposed amendment gross injustice would be done.—Mr. WILSON promised to introduce words in the bill in the other House to the effect desired.—Mr. MALINS was quite content with this understanding.—The bill then passed.

*** TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM,** enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 6s.

LEAD ORES.			
Sold on the 31st July.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Cargool	57	\$17 4 6	—
ditto	5	14 10 0	—
Sold on the 10th August.			
Frongoch	65	18 3 6	Adam Eytan.
ditto	65	15 16 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
East Daren	65	18 6 6	ditto
ditto	20	17 16 0	ditto
Gellirheon	20	17 17 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Sold on the 11th August.			
Wheal Wrey Consols.	60	20 8 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	35	8 13 0	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
Wheal Exmouth.	100	15 5 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	38	11 17 6	ditto
Sold on the 12th August.			
Wheal Frank Mills.	45	12 10 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Sold on the 13th August.			
Fordeals	115	25 8	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ticketing at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, Aug. 13.			
Maseyreddu (Talargoch)	36½	13 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys (ditto)	48	18 18 6	Adam Eytan.
Deep Level	50	15 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	5	19 15 0	ditto
Talargoch	15	10 17 6	Adam Eytan.
Bodelwyddan	4½	14 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Brydrol Hall	13½	13 11 6	Adam Eytan.
Merilyn	10	19 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Speedwell	12	14 13 6	ditto
Nantymwyn	45	15 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	3	18 1 0	Adam Eytan.
Rhowyddol	13	15 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyfnogwm	8	15 14 6	ditto

BLACK TIN.			
Sold on the 31st July.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Pedn-an-drean United	4 5 23	\$21 15 0	\$ 950 8 0
ditto	5 14 2	77 10 0	443 17 0
ditto	1 6 3	64 0 0	86 0 0
Sold on the 5th August.			
Lewis Mines	10 8 13	80 0 0	833 9 6
ditto	1 17 0	61 10 0	133 13 6
ditto	0 4 0	41 0 0	8 6 0
Sold on the 10th August.			
Gt. Wh. Margaret	18 0 0	75 0 0	975 0 0
Forkeille United	14 7 2	79 10 0	1143 1 2
ditto	8 3 120	54 10 0	445 6 9

COPPER ORES.
Sampled July 29, and sold at Tabby's Hotel, Redruth, August 13.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	92	£4 9 0	Par Consols	43	£26 8 6
ditto	81	3 10 0	United Mines	32	8 19 0
ditto	80	5 8 3	ditto	60	6 1 6
ditto	77	8 6 6	ditto	60	6 4 6
ditto	66	8 6 6	ditto	32	2 15 6
ditto	63	5 14 0	Levant	107	3 9 0
ditto	50	9 3 6	ditto	46	0 16 0
ditto	42	7 1 6	ditto	19	8 15 0
ditto	31	2 14 6	ditto	13	10 10 0
ditto	30	5 12 6	ditto	2	26 1 0
Wheal Buller	88	3 0 0	Great Wheal Alfred	49	5 12 0
ditto	74	2 0 0	ditto	24	12 10 0
ditto	66	2 1 6	ditto	16	2 13 0
ditto	52	12 18 0	ditto	3	11 2 6
ditto	49	3 4 6	Wheal Anna	70	6 16 6
ditto	48	4 12 0	ditto	36	3 0 0
ditto	38	6 9 6	ditto	10	3 17 6
ditto	32	10 17 0	ditto	9	3 8 0
Great South Tolgus	62	4 18 6	Botallack	43	11 3 6
ditto	61	7 0 6	ditto	32	11 7 6
ditto	60	13 1 0	South Crenver	63	2 12 6
ditto	61	6 12 6	ditto	37	4 6 6
ditto	49	6 13 0	ditto	9	10 15 0
ditto	48	7 1 6	Rosewarne	50	7 7 6
Alfred Consols	88	6 6 6	ditto	30	8 3 6
ditto	86	7 13 6	ditto	24	10 3 6
ditto	46	2 5 0	West Fowey Consols	27	10 3 6
ditto	13	19 6 6	ditto	40	9 0 0
ditto	11	3 15 0	Wheal Trehilly	39	18 13 6
Nanspauker	61	8 13 6	ditto	39	12 2 9
ditto	55	6 12 6	Halammanning	52	12 2 9
ditto	10	1 13 6	ditto	52	8 7 6
Carn Breva	53	4 17 0	Catalanick	26	1 7 6
ditto	51	8 13 0	ditto	26	1 7 6
ditto	50	2 16 0	Treloweth	44	3 14 6
ditto	49	5 9 0	ditto	20	17 0 0
ditto	41	1 0 0	East Alfred Consols	53	9 2 6
ditto	35	4 2 6	Wheal Trebarvah	40	6 16 0
North Basset	58	5 11 0	Wheal Charlotte	22	7 10 0
ditto	58	5 11 0	ditto	32	9 10 0
ditto	38	5 13 0	East Rosewarne	32	9 3 0
ditto	37	14 9 6	St. Aubyn and Grylla	16	3 14 0
ditto	36	7 0 0	ditto	11	8 10 0
ditto	34	6 4 6	Camborne Consols	16	13 7 6
ditto	27	7 15 6	ditto	8	3 5 6
ditto	26	26 0 0	Wheal Tremaryne	12	2 16 0
Par Consols	72	14 13 6	Wheal Jackson	10	6 10 0
ditto	72	14 13 6	Wheal Trevelyan	10	8 10 0
ditto	45	10 12 6	Treffry's Regulus	6	8 4 0
ditto	59	5 8 6			

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1886. BEING THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

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Notices to Correspondents.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COST-BOOK COMPANIES.—As some difference of opinion exists as to the power of the shareholders to compel the directors of companies working mines not within the jurisdiction of the Statutes to register under the new Limited Liability Act, perhaps some of your legal correspondents would state whether the penal clause which you referred to of a few weeks since in a leading article would apply to them, and what steps I must take to compel registration. —H. C.

MINING PHOTOGRAPHS.—On all things Cornish Mr. George Henwood's Photographs are united with *couleur de rose*. Last week he favoured us with the "Captain," and certainly a model one he was. Perhaps his able pen would delineate the "Bal selling agent," who thinks it no sin to delude the Londoner with "slogging stones;" the captain who sacrifices his judgment to the committee man who wishes to sell his shares, writes reports after dictation, works the mine solely for the sake of his own salary, and the chance that when this one is "knocked" he will be enabled, through the instrumentality of those he has assisted in duping the public, to obtain another set, where the same farce may be repeated. Let him describe the man obsequious to his superiors, haughty to his inferiors, and under the assumption of a rough and ready simplicity practising the profoundest chicanery; and here I could use a harsher term—self-opinionated, impatient of control, regardless of all interests but his own, imagining that out of Cornwall there are no miners. There are, no doubt, many intelligent miners to be found in Cornwall, but I would ask those who have travelled in that county whether they have not found several such as the specimens I have alluded to? I am no photographer, but I think Mr. George Henwood should show both sides of the picture. There are many people who prefer even those of Mayall when plain, as they say by colouring they lose their truthful appearance, and are not *veluti in speculum*. —FIDES: Aug. 13.

HYDROSTATIC PARADOX APPLIED AS A MOTIVE POWER.—The great power of this will be more easily understood by observing earthquakes, volcanoes, and air-pumps, or siphons. Earthquakes occur near the sea, water being insinuated through fissures into the cavities of the earth; the whole weight of the water in the fissure having equal pressure in the whole surface of the cavity. Take a globe of glass, iron, or other metal, apply a long neck, and when the globe and neck are filled with water the globe bursts, for the weight of the water in the neck has an equal pressure upon each surface equal to the area of the base of the neck. Siphons are similarly explained. The machine in question is a cylinder with two outlets at the bottom; when a jet of water is introduced through the top entrance and the cylinder filled with water, the water is ejected through the two branches with the whole pressure of the weight of the water in the cylinder revolving the cylinder in the outlet; the branched cylinders being curved. To increase the power of this machine a shaft is fixed through the cylinder (communicating with mitre bevil or cog-wheels), and smaller tubes are wound round, which device increases the power one-third. The power of a cylinder is thus computed:—Height, 6 ft.; diam., 2 ft.; therefore, area of base $2 \times 2 \times 7854 = 31416$, and the weight of the water at the branch outlets $21416 \text{ ft.} \times 6 \text{ ft.} \times 62 \frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs.} = 1175 \frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs.}$, and as the velocity of falling bodies is $32 \frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ in the first second of time, and the height of the cylinder 6 ft., the units of work done per minute $= (32 \frac{1}{2} \times 6) \times 1175 \frac{1}{2}$; or units of work done per minute $(32 \frac{1}{2} \times 6) \times 1175 \frac{1}{2} \times 60 = 120,189$. By placing smaller tubes round the shaft in the cylinder, so as to fill the cylinder, the power is increased by one-third, as by an axiom in geometry. The machine is supplied with water by siphons, the same water doing the same work repeatedly. This is far superior to steam-power or water-wheels, and is a cheap and convenient machine for the Cornish and Devon miners, canal boats, or ships. —JOSEPH JONES: Bolton-le-Moors, Aug. 11.

SHARE DEALING—SHARP PRACTICE.—We have received a long communication from "A Subscriber" at Honiton, complaining of the conduct of a certain London share dealer with reference to a transaction with which he was entrusted. He was requested, towards the end of June, to purchase a share in Wheal Margaret, and one in Rosewarne United Mines, if he considered them a safe and permanent investment; the names of two unexceptionable persons, as reference for payment, being sent at the same time. On July 2 he wrote, saying, he could "confidently recommend Wheal Margaret, but was not so well informed of the merits of Rosewarne United; therefore, cannot venture an opinion. I have, however, purchased a share in each, and will thank you to send me, as per contract on the annexed side, 91s. 1s. 6d., which includes my commission: upon receipt of the money I will forward the transfers for acceptance." The letter was delivered on July 5, and the following day an order was sent for the amount, but subsequently another letter, dated July 7, was received from the dealer, stating that as he had not received any remittance the transaction was cancelled. Now, there was no possibility of his having had a reply, whence "A Subscriber" considers it is evident that, as Margarets were in the ascendant, advantage was taken of a supposed "unprotected female." This letter was replied to, expressing much astonishment, but "A Subscriber" being thoroughly disgusted with the proceeding, accepted the conditions, and declined to have anything more to do with mining. On July 13, the dealer wrote to acknowledge the receipt of the money, and said he had the Rosewarne United for registry, but the seller of Margaret declined to deliver, as it had advanced to 60s., and eleven days had elapsed since the purchase, but he would be glad "to purchase another, and debit the difference, or otherwise pass the money to your credit again—that is to say, the sum of 51s.; but if I were you I would invest the sum in certain other mines (naming them), which, with commission, will amount to the same sum." This tempting offer was declined. "A Subscriber" replies to this, saying, "I regret exceedingly any unpleasantness in the business between us; in fact, I would prefer paying the loss, rather than cancel the business upon the questionable position proposed. The fact is, I have the share in Rosewarne United, and not the share in Margaret, which now stands at 63s., or rather 64s.; now, if you will pay me half, I will the other, and thus settle the matter." This was declined also. "A Subscriber" was willing to accept the transaction as it originally stood. On July 28, the dealer wrote to say, "I accept your offer, and cancel the whole business." "A Subscriber" further complaining that although the dealer was not sufficiently well informed upon Rosewarne United to venture an opinion, he had no hesitation on July 26 in pronouncing it worthless.

PRACTICAL MINING.—I have for some time past had a desire to address you on a momentous subject, but could never make up my mind to do so until I perused your remarks in the Journal of Aug. 1, in which you appear to anticipate, certainly to encourage, some grander system of mining—something in keeping with the age. When we consider the fact that, as far as operations on the blasting of rock, mining has not advanced one single step since gunpowder has been used, we certainly must conclude that either that vitally important branch did then and at once arrive at perfection, or that it is time seriously to consider whether mechanical aid cannot successfully and advantageously be applied to this, as it has to every other branch of industry. I say at once, that so far as boring levels and sinking shafts are concerned, it can be effected at one-half the present cost, and in at least one-third the time now required, and am prepared to explain and construct the necessary machinery. This, however, is only "the beginning of the end," and leads me on to an entire change of the system, quite equal to the important advance made in navigation by the construction of the *Great Eastern*, to which your remarks particularly refer as an example worthy of imitation, even in mining; but before I explain, I should be glad to hear that you also will give that aid so necessary in bringing such a scheme before the mining world. —GEO. GREEN: *Cambridge Foundry*. [Some remarks on this letter appear in another column.]

MANGANESE.—Will you, or any of your correspondents, kindly inform me the current value of this article, at per ton, in its ground state, supposing it to produce 60 per cent., delivered in London?—INQUIRER: Aug. 12.

MINER MANAGEMENT.—In writing to the Journal (Aug. 1), Capt. Dunn evidently showed want of pluck, as I believe he wished to state something respecting the merchants and shopkeepers, but had not the courage to do so. I know but of one mine about Tavistock where the men are not paid at the proper time. Several were interfered with by an untoward event a short time since, but they are going right now. The real cause of complaint is, that there are, as I hear, some men who sell materials and all sorts of shop goods, and they generally manage to hold a few shares in the different mines, and so contrive to get in as committee-men, when they supply all the materials, and credit the men; but on pay-days claim two-thirds of their hard earnings, often charging them 30 per cent. more for their goods than they can get supplied for elsewhere with the cash in their hands. —A MINER.

THE SAFETY LAMP.—By a report in your last Journal, I am made to say that Stephenson's lamp has the glass on the outside of the gauze. I not only stated that the glass was in the inside of the gauze, but I had a lighted lamp exhibited to the meeting, to show the light it afforded. —E. W. BINKET: *Manchester*, Aug. 11. [A more detailed report of Mr. Binney's paper appears in another column.]

"SHINING ORN" MINING—HESKOCK.—Please correct an error that appears in my last letter: the assumed price per ton should be 4s. 10s., not 14s. 10s.—J. C.: Aug. 12.

LEAD SMELTING.—Can any of your readers inform me whether Jenkins's double reverberatory furnace, so highly spoken of by Mr. Murray, for its efficiency of operation, is in existence? If so, I should be glad of some information, as we were led to expect they would prove a great boon to the smelters, as well as the miner. I believe other smelters besides myself have anxiously awaited some mention of them by the Mining Company of Ireland. —IN THE TRADE: Aug. 13.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.—As the gigantic report of Sir B. Hall's three commissioners is exciting much surprise and contemplation, we have pleasure in announcing that a letter on the subject, from a well-known and competent correspondent, will appear in next week's Journal.

MINING SHARE-DEALERS.—This much-maligned community has enough of the sins of omission and commission laid to its charge. It is, therefore, unjust that many persons who figure in the Gazette, having no connection with mining in any shape whatever, and imputing their failures to that important branch of industry, should designate themselves as mining share-dealers, when they have never figured as such, their connection probably only having arisen from the fact that they possibly have disposed of some free shares which may have been presented them. The last whom we see designating himself thus is a lodging-house keeper in Bloomsbury, who, to my certain knowledge, has no other connection with mining than that which I have stated. It may be remembered last year, when Mr. G. T. Braine failed, it was imputed to mining; at the examination it proved that he had but comparatively little to do with the speculation, being in the China trade. The subsidy to the Welsh works was the cause of the fall of the Royal British Bank, and not the advances to the directors; and there were some insane enough to trace the first step of Sir John Dean Paul's ruin to his connection with the Copper Miners' Company. Let us have fair play. We have levellers now and then, and enough of our own sins to answer for, without being made the scapegoat for insolencies and frauds, with which we have no concern. —JUSTITIA: *Cornhill*, Aug. 13.

INSPECTING MINES.—In consequence of the great increase of dealers in shares, the obtaining of separate reports of particular sets is threatening to seriously interfere with the mining operations, by occupying a large portion of the captain's time; I would, therefore, suggest that in no case should more than one day in the week be set apart for allowing such inspection. —A SHAREHOLDER.

ANTHURAN MINING COMPANY.—Allusions have from time to time been made of the parties who have been concerned in the direction of this company. We have had English, Irish, and Scotch interfering in its affairs, but it appears that our Italian friend Senor de Grimaldi, has by his astuteness been enabled to foil them all. A correspondent asks whether those canny Scotchmen, the Messrs. Mackenzie, did not obtain a contract from him? They know who the shareholders are. Let them call a public meeting; proceedings should be immediately taken; they are not only allowing themselves to be played with, but likewise us. What proof of the value of the securities have they? They were warned that all subterfuges would be resorted to in order to avoid the payment of the money due, and it is a matter of wonderment to me that they obtained the first instalment. The debt has, however, now been acknowledged; there is some hope of the cash, if the liquidators will display the same amount of energy that was used a few years since, when the property was handed over to Senor de Grimaldi. A firm and decisive attitude may yet be wanting, and there are those, if called upon, who would be willing to render their services. —C. G. W.: *Westminster Hotel*, Aug. 13.

We are obliged to "A. L. M." (Case) for his communication, which shall be attended to. Our correspondent can hardly hope to be so well informed as when residing here; we shall, however, be glad to hear from him, as opportunity offers.

SAFETY LAMPS.—In your report of Mr. E. W. Binney's paper on Mining Lamps, read at the Geological Society of Manchester, it appears that he doubts the safety of the Mueseler lamp. In reply, I refer him to Mr. Warrington Smyth's report, which states that 18,000 of them have been used safely for 10 years, and only three accidents had occurred from the breaking of the glass. —J. S.: Aug. 13.

CHANCELLORVILLE REDUCTION WORKS.—When these are completed, we are told that there will be as many as 10 tons of ore per diem equal to 60 tons per week. In round numbers, only allowing a fortnight for stoppage and repairs, this will give 3000 tons annually; and allowing there to be on an average $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gold in each ton, this will be 3000l. per annum. From this there will have to be deducted raising, carriage, freight, and reduction charges. Until we are at work we cannot, of course, tell what the cost of these will be, nor the amount of gold that can be got out of the quartz, some of it being much richer than others, while large quantities, as has been proved, both in California and Australia, do not contain a single particle. The shareholders are watching with great interest the practical results of Mr. Harris's work, and it is to be hoped that a brief period will elapse before the directors publish some statements as to the real and practical efficacy of the works. —SCUR.

GEORGE MINN.—"Cambria," who enquires about this company, can obtain all information relative to the mine, mode of working, &c., by applying to "R. R. R." Post-office, Llanidloes, North Wales.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I have perused the letters that from time to time have appeared in your Journal, and I must confess my surprise that Sir Henry Huntley has never condescended to answer any of the grave charges therein alleged against him. The merits of this I will not here go into: several of them may be exaggerated, and others highly coloured; but this fact is indubitable—many persons were induced to take shares on the representations of Sir Henry Huntley, and among these were several officers of both services. In general, these are individuals who, possessing but little property, invest a portion of the hard earnings which they receive for many years in their country. All are so fortunate as their gallant ex-governor, to get such windfalls as the superintendence of a gold mining company in California, with trusting directors and confiding shareholders. Some explanation surely is due, if not publicly at least privately, to the class of persons above mentioned. An *esprit de corps*, one would have thought, should have prevented them being drawn into the common destruction. —AN OLD INDIAN: *Leamington*, Aug. 13.

ROSEWARNE—HENDER—MR. TREDNICK.—In your Journal of Aug. 1 you printed the initials of my letter, by mistake, "W. R.," instead of "W. T." Of course, Mr. Trednick may think any one he pleases to be the author, but if he consoles himself by supposing that his remarks are to be met by the knowledge of a metropolitan mine, and not by the knowledge of which he will find out if he again makes such mistakes. —W. T.: *Redruth*, Aug. 10.

HICKS V. MURCHAMP AND OTHERS—MURCHAMP AND OTHERS V. HICKS.—In the report of the case in the Mining Journal of last Saturday you state that the plaintiff, Hicks, was called, and bore out the statement made by Mr. Sergeant Byles. Now, the plaintiff's examination in chief had only proceeded a little way, when both cases were referred. There was no cross-examination; nothing was, in fact, gone into. But as you have given currency to a mere *ex parte* statement, you will, perhaps, allow us to say we were prepared with abundant evidence to negative the statements made in the opening, and especially as to the alleged accommodation bills. We say nothing as to the merits; the arbitrator will settle them. We only now desire to correct the wrong impression which your report might give of the facts, and we trust to your sense of fairness to insert this letter in your widely-circulated Journal. —ARMSTRONG, BOW, AND MORRIS (attorneys for Murchamp and others): Aug. 13.

TRELOWYER MINING COMPANY.—A few years since we were promised that dividends were likely to be made at the mine, and that the shareholders were to be paid a succession of calls. I think the committee of management would have pursued a wiser course if they had made an estimate of the amount of money that would have been required to sink the shaft, so as to cut the lode; and I would urge on them the necessity of arriving at some approximate expenditure, so that we may judge what further outlay will be required in order to arrive at dividends. —G. M.: *St. John's Wood*, Aug. 13.

REDUCTION OF COPPER ORES.—I agree with your remarks last week, that it would be highly beneficial to all those concerned if some of those cheap processes for the reduction of poor copper ores could be practically tested. I am, however, inclined to think that the apparatus required would be very expensive, and that the ideas of the inventors in many instances are not sufficiently incised. In this, as in the case with other metals, many of the patentees are totally ignorant of the first principles of chemistry or metallurgy. Nothing with regard to mining, or the sciences allied to it, seems necessary to be learnt. We find alchemists, metallurgists, managers and secretaries of mines, who have never had any experience in the business they profess to undertake, their qualification in some instances being a slight knowledge of accounts, and in others relationship to a director, pliability of conscience, excessive impudence, and a disregard to all probabilities. The smelters pay no attention to these new improvements, which if they could be practically carried out, it stands to reason, would be fast adopted by them. No one wishes to advance capital on a dubious project, and, surely, if the ideas be so advantageous, and requires but a little money, many of the inventors should advance that, to test the accuracy of that which they propound. —BRASS: *Birmingham*, Aug. 13.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—As there are no longer any offices to this company, I take the liberty of enquiring, through the medium of your Journal, whether the London directors have received any advice from either Captain Bell, the superintendent, or Mr. Jonathan Falder, the resident director, who has now been nearly two years absent. Mr. Charles Hinks, a director of the West Crinns and Regent Mine, surely must be able to afford some information as to whether the works are suspended, or yet in activity. Mr. W. A. Combe was, I believe, the solicitor. —NAGO: *Essex-street*, Aug. 14.

MINING IN LEEDS.—"W. B."—Our reports from Leeds treat of weekly transactions, and have stated that business has been done from week to week; and in to-day's notice, it will be seen our correspondent mentions enquiries for shares in stocks also mentioned by "W. B.," though certainly not to the same extent. We are glad indeed, to hear that so excellent a business prevails at Leeds, as it augurs well. "W. B." may depend every attention shall be paid, and if he will forward us the transactions and prices we shall be happy to use them, as our endeavour is to render information strictly correct.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 15, 1887.

Comparisons are said to be odious, or we should be the more readily inclined to invite our readers to scan over the results of the numerous railway meetings which have lately been held for announcing their state and prospects, and where admissible to declare dividends, and then calmly to examine similar documents relating to our home mining adventure. In doing so, let them take the gross amount invested in each interest, including, of course, good, bad, and indifferent on both sides; then take their gross revenues and present market value, deducting all losses, so that the absolute profit on each aggregate interest may be shown. This process will plainly indicate which side may be termed the more speculative, and which holds out the most promising aspect for the future: we invite the comparison. None of the best, oldest, and most favoured railways pay more than about 8 per cent., and these only in two or three instances; the majority does not exceed 4 or 5 per cent., whilst many do not even pay their expenses, after the most strenuous exertions and adventitious aids to increase their revenue, and a curtailment of expenses and salaries to the very lowest possible extent. The proprietors of some of the original lines have sunk into utter hopelessness of ever receiving a shilling, either principal or interest, from them, and are, therefore, in as bad a case as even the very worst of our mines. The Crystal Palace Company, the Atlantic Telegraph, and others, are in very little better repute—all such properties suffering under the pressure of the times, and their most strenuous supporters confess the prospects for the future are gloomy and discouraging. Not one of these or similar investments are likely to or can ever possibly rival many of our British mining prizes, such as are to be found in our great coal fields, in the iron, copper, lead, and tin districts, and in our clay, salt, and stone-works, the princely fortunes accumulated in which have not been created by a sudden groundless mania, running the shares to a fictitious value they never could maintain, and thus only forming a false supposititious capital, wholly deceptive to the foolish purchasers, but are vast, continuous, and lasting, paying dividends far superior on an average, and sometimes affording extraordinary prizes of truly astounding magnitude, such as the Devon Great Consols, now dividing their second half million of profit on an outlay of 10247, Buller, Basset, Dolcoath, and others; yet these, great as they are, have been surpassed by the coal mines of the North. We look in vain for such results ever to occur in railway, canal, or similar stock; they, too, are liable to heavy losses by accident, and a continually running cost for wear and tear that will always curtail their dividends to a minimum. Yet shares in these stocks are always negotiable, and are reckoned legitimate, genuine investments; whilst mining is frequently described as deceptive, ruinous—at all events hazardous. Capitalists who would unhesitatingly expend their thousand or ten thousand pounds on a worthless railway speculation, designed solely to fill the pockets of the projectors, solicitors, and barristers, would tremble and dread to mix themselves up with a mining company. This must surely arise from ignorance, or want of due consideration of the subject. It is said none are so deaf as they who will not hear, and none so blind as they who will not see; we pray such to abandon prejudice, examine carefully, judge, and then decide for themselves.

Surely the returns of minerals and their value, furnished by our disinterested Government officers, are as worthy of belief as the returns of railway officials, who certainly have a direct interest in making the best they can of their affairs. The hourly, momentarily consumption of metals is patent to all, even the most careless observer, and that the demand for them must be continuous and increasing will be admitted by the most ill-affected towards these pursuits.

We are at a loss to know why it is properties, proved beyond all possibility of doubt to be thus highly remunerative in the aggregate, and so frequently affording such splendid prizes as we witness, should be treated with so much apathy and neglect by capitalists and our speculative public as mining is. Many of our great monied men rush headlong into foreign securities of almost any kind, so that they have high-sounding titles, and the subscription lists of such companies are soon filled, though the probability of a dividend depends on ever so remote a contingency, notwithstanding precedent shows in most instances they have proved mere delusions as to dividends, and in some cases the payment of principal and interest has been repudiated alike. Is it that the brokers on 'Change get larger commissions out of such stocks, and are less troubled by enquiries, as the information is so very scanty respecting them?

We by no means wish to gainsay or cripple foreign speculations. We desire fair play for them as well as for our home projects, but we must really express our surprise to witness such carelessness manifested towards securities so little liable to any very great depreciation, yet yielding enormous profits to the purchasers, who are every way protected. We mean in our dividend mines, where properties may be obtained to yield from 15 to 20 per cent., irrespective of discoveries that may be momentarily made, and the prosecution of which adds continually to the country's wealth, as every shilling pocketed by the landowners is clear gain, found money to the country at large, affording, as it does, many of them means of increasing their own and their dependants' comfort, in many instances converting the bleak, wild common, and paltry, wretched, hotel-bum hamlet, into a hive of industry and a thriving town, doubling the population, and spreading civilisation, religion, and comfort on every side.

Instead of gloomy forebodings for the future of British mining, the most brilliant vista is open; in a compound ratio to the increase of mankind must be the demand for its products. Nothing can prevent or stem the current of that fact. The science of mining is making rapid strides, being even now far better understood than it ever previously was; great efforts are being made for its more rapid and effectual development. Mining, we emphatically pronounce, is not that speculation it was a few years ago, and is now erroneously said to be. Mechanical aid is simplifying and rendering less expensive almost every department. It will be seen, by a notice in another column, that it is proposed to work the most difficult, costly, and tedious processes by steam-power; if this can be accomplished (and what cannot when attempted with determination?), it will open up a new era and system for mining. We hope and trust, for the welfare of our country, it may be so; but in the meantime, we again invite—nay, entreat—our men of capital to give these matters due consideration; after well weighing them, *pro* and *con*, we feel persuaded they will admit the truth and justice of our remarks on the cause we advocate, and confess that British mining has been unduly neglected, that it is legitimate, national, and far less precarious than the majority of securities on offer, and therefore deserving the patronage and support we so earnestly and conscientiously claim and demand for it.

Our remarks on the "wonder of the age," the *Great Eastern* steam ship, as affording an example of, and making an era in, novel and mighty undertakings, of which advantage should be taken as in connection with mining, have evoked several letters on the subject from various correspondents. We insert one from Mr. GREEN, of the Cambrian Foundry Company, which will be found in its proper place. We can at once assure him nothing will give us greater pleasure than, as journalists, to forward his views by every aid we can render, particularly as the subject to which he is desirous of directing attention is one of the greatest importance to the successful prosecution of mining adventure.

We are aware that many attempts have at various times been unsuccessfully made to accomplish the same ends Mr. GREEN has in view, but we presume such failures tend only to create vigour in ardent spirits like his. What Mr. GREEN laments is certainly too stubborn a fact to be denied. Mining has most assuredly not received that impetus of improvement in underground working the magnitude or nobility of the science deserves; the means for removing the rock, as he says, have scarcely advanced since the days of gunpowder invention. If Mr. GREEN can effect what he says, he will confer a benefit on his country equal to the dis-

covery of DAVY; and culpable, indeed, should we be not only to withhold, but were we tardy to encourage such inventions.

That several attempts have been made, and proved failures, is no reason or argument why Mr. GREEN may not succeed. What great discovery ever arrived at perfection at first? He very shrewdly observes—"This is but the 'beginning of the end;' nothing ever existed without a beginning, except eternity. Take courage, Mr. GREEN; if you have confidence in your own power to effect what you propose, you have already half won your victory."

If Mr. GREEN does us the honour of making our Journal the vehicle of communicating his discovery to the world, he may rely on our cordial countenance and support, and that our best endeavours shall be exercised to secure him such rewards so important an invention deserves. Without knowing of what Mr. GREEN's discoveries consist, we may state the idea is by no means new. Many mechanical contrivances for boring holes for blasting, driving levels, and sinking shafts, have been invented. We have ourselves seen borers working which were driven by machinery—aye, and very nearly approaching perfection, too—but prejudice (which Mr. GREEN, by the way, must expect to encounter) and want of perseverance rendered unproductive. We presume Mr. GREEN does not anticipate overcoming all difficulties or obstacles at the outset. It may be possible, or next to it, ever to work the backs or difficult places by his means; still that the great and expensive operations of driving levels and sinking shafts would some day be accomplished by machinery was a notion long cherished by HORNBLLOWER, TREVITHICK, and other Cornish engineers. After authorities like these in their day, and seeing what inventions have since been made, what person will look on Mr. GREEN's proposition with a sneer, even if he do so with doubt?

We shall gladly afford our correspondent every assistance we can, and hope he will favour us again with a letter, that means may be taken to place his invention before the public in its proper form, when he will, doubtless, have a fair trial before that bar which has pronounced so decidedly in favour of mighty endeavours as to order and effect the construction of the Great Eastern steam-ship.

The non-arrival of the overdue Australian June mail is a source of much anxiety and annoyance to the City merchants, whose plans and arrangements are necessarily frustrated by this irregularity in our postal communications with these colonies. It is quite clear that the *European* was advertised to sail, with the bags, from Melbourne on June 15, and not July 15, as shown by our contemporaries, the *Times* and the *Morning Chronicle*, on the authority of a paragraph, quoted from an Australian paper, published in London, in which it is asserted that "our latest Melbourne papers all agree in the advertisement issued by the company's agents in the colonies, from which it appears that the appointed time for the departure of the *European* was July 15, and not June 15." Our file of papers state exactly the reverse, and the *Melbourne Argus*, and other local journals of May 29, the latest date received, contains announcements from the respective agents that the vessel in question would sail on the regular day—namely, June 15, from Melbourne. Besides, we find that the Post-office authorities in London declare, by their Official List, that a mail is overdue both via Marseilles and via Southampton; while, in further proof of this, the present outward August mail, via Southampton, has already been dispatched; and the letters, via Marseilles, go forward this evening, under the full conviction of the authorities that the *European* will be ready at Suez to effect her return voyage to Melbourne and Sydney.

If our contemporary's information were correct, and that she would not leave Port Phillip Bay until July 15, the present outward despatches would be detained at Suez unnecessarily for a month. There is no doubt whatever but that she is coming forward, and although circumstances have occasioned a serious delay, the probability is that it has occurred from stress of weather, and does not arise from the detention of the mail by the Post Office at Melbourne. Were not the authorities in London fully convinced of this, the present dispatch of the outward mail for Australia would be a wanton delusion on the mercantile community, and increase the confusion, which has already been very great and serious.

Respecting the South Australian mails, the difficulties and differences which have existed on this subject between the Governments of Melbourne and Adelaide are likely, we learn, to be brought to a speedy and satisfactory settlement. Adelaide, it appears, has offered a subsidy of 24,000*l.* per annum for a direct monthly mail to her port from England. In this there seems no difficulty. Arrangements might be made with the *European* and Australian Mail Packet Company to leave the bags either at Port Lincoln, the finest and most accessible port in the colony, or at Nepean Bay, in Backstairs Passage. Both these points are within a few hours sail of Adelaide, and might be effected by local steamers, especially from Port Lincoln, between which and the capital of South Australia there is already a large trade. We fear that it will be impracticable for any steamers belonging to the company named to run up the Gulf of St. Vincent to Port Adelaide, inasmuch as it would occasion a *detour* of serious moment from their direct course between Suez and Melbourne.

The inquest upon the 39 persons who were killed by the explosion at Heys Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne, has resulted in a verdict that "the deceased came to their deaths by the explosion, but how such explosion was occasioned does not appear." The principal witness was the underlooker of the No. 2 pit, who took a leading part in the exploration of the mine after the explosion, and the recovery of the bodies. He was in the mine the Wednesday before the explosion, and he then found the air as good as it had been for some time; as far as he could judge there was ample air for the ventilation of the mine; he never heard any complaints from the men. Safety-lamps were used, and no other kind of light was allowed in the workings. The men were not allowed to take off the tops of their lamps, except at about 550 yards down the level from the bottom of the engine brow; the level was 970 yards long; no open lights were permitted from the engine brow to the bottom of the mine. The manager of the mine, Mr. Green, stated that he found the body of Greenwood, one of the firemen, about 400 yards from the bottom of the engine brow. He had examined the mine in company with Mr. Dickinson (the Government Inspector) and others, and thought there might have been two causes of the explosion. In the first place, there were old workings on both sides of the engine brow, and by the falling of a stopping the circulation of air required to keep them clear would be stopped, and the sulphur would travel with the intake air and charge the whole air, both up and down; the whole of the stoppings are now down. Then the engine brow was used as the intake, and there was a pillar of coal between it and the return air all the way from the brattice to the further end. If the door in the new opening had been left open, and the opening had been worked through, it would take the downcast air, which ought to go down into the working where the men were, and make the part inside void of air; or if the doors in the main level leaked it would take all the air from the further end. He had examined the opening since the explosion, and found that it was carried through; but whether it was worked through or blown through he could not say.

Mr. Dickinson then gave a very elaborate statement of the workings, and state of the mine, when he inspected it. The fresh air went first down the engine brow and then up the far end of the levels; it thence returned by the air-way, and up and down each pair of up brow; then on to the stampings, which it passed through, and then up the air brow, by the side of the engine brow, to within 70 yards of the top of the brow, where it was carried over the engine brow by a crossing, or brattice, into the pump brow, where it was divided and passed, part by the pump brow and part by another brow, to the boiler fires. Such of the safety-lamps as had been found were closed or removed, and the fire-lamp was used as the only light in opening a safety-lamp. On the contrary, he thought there was good reason to suppose that the return air was foul, and that it lighted at the boiler fires; the engine man, who gave his evidence very intelligently, having first seen a body of flame in the top of the engine-house over the flues, and afterwards heard and felt the explosion. Had it fired inside there was very little doubt that he would have felt the explosion before he saw the flame. He (Mr. Dickinson) believed that the return air served as a train into the inner workings of the level and up brow, parts of which must have been very foul; and that in these inner workings the great explosion took place, driving all before it with great violence.

There was one point which he considered most important, as regarded this explosion. There was one point of getting in a fiery steam of coal in the steep mines of this level the country was to drive out levels to the extremity before beginning to get coal back. But the pillar and stall work, called the stampings, going on in the return air, and which had to be entered from the intake, between which trams and beams were constantly passing, introduced an element of danger which was, in his opinion, a very bad feature in this mine. Every great explosion which he had investigated had occurred in mines worked upon the pillar and stall system, which he pursued in the stampings in this mine, and upon which system it was much more difficult to ventilate efficiently than when the seam was drained of its fire-damp by driving the levels to the extremity; because, by the latter course, when most air was wanted, any quantity can be brought to bear at the extremities, where the fire-damp chiefly generated. Even with the most skilful management, explosions in these pillar and stall mines—when worked by pillar and stall work, without being first drained of their fire-damp—seemed unavoidable; and it is not surprising that they should occur as often as they do, when, as in his district, nearly every colliery is managed to their underlooker, who, although generally an intelligent man, selected from the workmen, does not possess the moral courage requisite to withstand the pressure that is put upon him to send out more coal than the capabilities of the colliery will admit of.

The mystery attending this explosion, coupled with the fact of there being no proof of any act of carelessness on the part of the colliers, shows how very necessary a thorough revision of the system of working at present adopted is. In the evidence it was stated that by the leaving open of a single door the whole of the air was prevented from entering the workings, although in those workings there were no less than 39 men engaged at work. We have before been inclined to attribute explosions to the use of naked lights, or the removal of tops of lamps; but, in the present instance, either of those causes existed, so that it is more apparent than ever that it is im-

proved ventilation—such as can scarcely be hoped for under the present system—that is really required to prevent these calamities; and that until some other mode of working is adopted the number of explosions will not be materially decreased.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

AUG. 13.—The standard last week again advanced, having realised a still greater advance in the preceding week, and from this circumstance the prices of shares in copper mines generally may be expected to improve. Copper mining is now in a much better position than it was in August last year, as anyone may see who will refer back to the first sale in that month, in 1856 and 1857. At the first sale of copper ores in August, 1856, a produce of 7 made 6*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per ton, whilst at the first sale in August, 1857, a produce of 6½ realised 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton—an advance of 14*s.* 4*d.* per ton at the sale this year, compared with the corresponding sale of 1856. At the first sale in August, 1856, the price of ore copper was 85*l.* 8*s.* per ton; fine copper, 107*l.* 10*s.* per ton. At the first sale in August, 1857, the price of ore copper was 96*l.* 11*s.*; fine copper, 117*l.* per ton. These comparisons show that the copper miner stands in a better position now than he did at this time last year; and there is every probability that the standard will still further advance. Ore copper being last week 96*l.* 11*s.* per ton, and cake copper 117*l.*, it leaves a difference of only 20*l.* 9*s.* per ton between the buying and the selling price, which is nearly 3*l.* per ton less than the average which the smelters usually take as their share for smelting charges and profits. It is not to be expected that these gentlemen, who always take care of their own pockets, will long be contented with less than their average profits; they are far more likely to demand more than less. It may, therefore, be expected, unless the price of ore copper again declines, that there will soon be an advance in the price of cake copper from 117*l.* to 126*l.* per ton. The only circumstance to prevent this would be a decline in the demand for copper. There is now a good and improving demand for that metal; and, unless the uneasy condition of the money market disturbs and checks trade, there does not seem much probability that the demand for copper will diminish.

The present year has been one of very great fluctuations in the price of copper ores. The year opened with a very high standard, and the decline, at the end of the first six months, was much larger in amount than in the same period of 1856. But 1856 opened with a much lower standard than the beginning of 1857; and therefore, although the decline was greater in amount in the first half-year of 1857, still the price of ores has never fallen so low in the present year as at the corresponding sales of 1856. Similar produces have made higher prices this year than last; and, consequently, those mines which have produced equal in quantity and quality to what they did last year, have this year realised more for their ores.

The tin and copper smelters appear this year to have been playing the same game. The tin smelters, in anticipation of the Banca sales, lowered the price of English tin, in order that they might buy the foreign cheap. The copper smelters, knowing there was a considerable quantity of foreign ores to arrive, lowered the standard for English copper, that they might purchase the foreign at low prices. They were more successful than the tin smelters; they made their bargains, whilst the English tin smelters got very little foreign tin, being deprived of it by the competition of foreigners themselves. It is most unfair and unjustifiable, that the tin and copper smelters should, for such a purpose, lower the profits of the miners. That the tin smelters had no just cause for dropping the price of tin is sufficiently proved by the returns of exports for the first six months of the present year. In the six months ending June 30, there were 20,379 cwts. of English tin exported, as compared with 16,803 cwts. in the same period of last year—an increase of 20 per cent. Yet, in the face of these increased exports of tin, the tin smelters lower the price, for the sake of supplying their own pockets by the purchase of Dutch tin cheap. Such conduct is exceedingly unfair and avaricious; but it will be repeated both the tin and copper smelters, on certain occasions, until the miners combine and smelt for themselves. The smelters laugh at an idea of the kind, and say it will never be done; but they will probably find themselves mistaken. Let them turn the screw a little too far on some occasion, and a sense of the injustice committed will lead some influential and organising minds to take the initiative; then the days of the smelters' monopoly will be numbered.

There have been some enquiries for mining shares, but not much business actually doing during the week. South Frances shares are at 285*l.*; the lode in the 104 west has raised the expectations of the shareholders, and seems likely to save the mine from poverty. Bassets are at 230*l.*; there is great space for exploration of the sett, and it may be that in depth also the lodes will improve; the mine has had its poor periods before now, and has again recovered. East Bassets shares about 40*l.* West Bassets is looking well, and the shares have a tendency to advance. North Bassets is also stated to be looking better. Buller is doing well, and likely to increase returns. West Seton shares have advanced, and have still an upward tendency; the profits on the two months' workings were upwards of 3200*l.*, and a dividend of 8*l.* per share was declared on Tuesday. The main lode is the richest copper lode at present working in Cornwall; the shaft is producing 16 tons per fathom, worth 130*l.*; the bottom level west is worth 150*l.* per fathom, and east 70*l.* per fathom, and there are stores producing 20 tons per fathom. Wheal Seton, the older mine, adjoining West Seton, has declared a dividend of 2*l.* per share—396*l.* Alfred Consols shares are about 17*l.* There has been an enquiry for East Alfred, and shares have changed hands at 3½; this is a very promising young mine. Wheal Grenville is looking more favourable than for some time past. Wheal Margery has improved since our last account, and has a good lode in the American shaft; Cornishmen have lately been sending to London for shares. South Tolgus shares have declined. At Great Wheal Busy the work is actively progressing; a good run of ore ground is reported in the 70 level, and considerable quantities of copper and tin ores will soon be available. Tolvalden shares have declined. Several of the tin mines are doing well, and shares are advancing. Margarets are at 74*l.*, the prospects of the mine having improved. Providence Mines are looking well, and producing a large quantity of ore. Wheal Kitty (Lelant) is also doing very well. Dolcoath is probably the best tin mine in West Cornwall; the dividend declared on Monday, on two months' workings, was 8*l.* per share, leaving a balance in hand of 9617*l.* The bottom of the mine is very rich, and the ore ground discovered will enable dividends to be paid for a long time. Great Hewas and Boscundle, in the St. Austell district, are improving tin mines. South Garras lead mine has a good lode in the shaft, shares are about 30*l.*; Cargoll, though expensive to work, is making a profit; still the shares have declined to 10*l.* and 12*l.*

The report of the Committee on the Rating of Mines has excited the attention of mine shareholders in Cornwall, and they are by no means pleased with it. The Committee recommend "that open mineral workings or quarries, and close mines should, as far as rating is concerned, be placed on the same footing." They say that as long as coal mines, quarries, &c., are assessed, they see no reason why the rating should not be extended to all other mines. As if the risk were the same in working a coal mine, or an open quarry, as it is in working an underground metalliferous mine. Surely those of the Committee who are Cornishmen must know, especially after the evidence they have heard, that the two classes of mines cannot fairly be placed in the same category with regard to risk and hazard, and permanency; and that to compare the uncertainties of underground metalliferous mining with the certainty of open quarries and open workings, where the material is in sight, is perfectly absurd. Coal mines were stated, in the evidence before the Committee, to be worth ten years' purchase; metalliferous mines only from five to seven; and yet, say the committee, they ought all to be "placed on the same footing." Really, this is a wise conclusion to come to, after hearing so much instructive evidence—a conclusion for which the Cornish mine adventurers will have to thank those of their representatives who were on the Committee, and will have an opportunity of remembering it against them at the next election. The rating question ought, indeed, to have been more cared for at the time of the last election, and "the right man" sent to "the right place."

It is true, the Committee represent that it has been contended before them, with great force, "that in the assessment of mines the principle should be recognised that the working of a mine is the using up of the corpus of the estate, and not of the mere annual produce capable of reproduction." This consideration, it is hoped, the Committee will not fail to urge, with due weight, upon Parliament, should a bill be introduced next session for the rating of mines. To reasonable persons it must be obvious that to rate a mine to the same extent upon its royalty as estates are rated upon their rentals would be exceedingly unfair; for although the royalties of mines have been often spoken of as analogous to the rentals of estates, there is no exact parallel to be drawn between them. The pro-

duction and rentals of estates may go on increasing for the next hundred years; whilst every day that a mine is worked the nearer are its riches to exhaustion, without any means of replenishment. This consideration will probably tend to prevent land and mines being placed on the same footing for rating purposes, when an Act of Parliament comes to deal with the question. Still, it would be much better for the prosperity of the mineral interests of the kingdom if the anomalies now existing as to poor-rates, of which the committee complain, were cured by the exemption of all metalliferous mines from the rating tax; in this respect following the example of continental Governments, who exempt, as far as possible, the mineral industry of their countries from all burdens.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

AUG. 13.—The unsettled state of our Eastern affairs is beginning to exercise a general influence over the Iron Trade in Wales. From the causes we sufficiently described in a former article—the important business that was springing up in India, and the impetus thus given to trade—the sudden, though temporary, dissolution of so valuable a connection cannot but have a very prejudicial effect. For the next six months, at least, our relations with India must be in a disturbed state, and both the export and import trade might, under certain circumstances, suffer considerably. Fortunately, of all the metals tin alone is that which we shall chiefly miss from thence, but the export iron trade is a matter more serious. At present so many Continental orders are in hand, and the home demand is so active, that the full consequences of the evil are at present only feared, not experienced. It must be confessed, however, that were these to fall off to any great extent, the loss of the powerful support we obtained from India would be fully felt; but as there seems no just grounds for apprehending the one, there can be still less for dreading the other. A slight depression at present exists, and the feeling of caution we have before pointed out has probably increased since then, but this is the only change we have to notice.

Of course the above remarks are not intended to be applied to the Coal Trade, or, if at all, in but a very limited degree. The business done in this article of commerce is truly enormous, and every mode of transit is found insufficient for the requirements. The work of dock extension is now being proceeded with at Cardiff, and millions of tons are annually dispatched from that one port alone. At Newport, also, new docks are in process of erection, and although the trade of this town is not so considerable as that of Cardiff, a vast trade is carried on in coals, iron, and iron ore. Several new seams of coal have recently been struck in the Newport district, the principal of which we mentioned a short time since. To remedy in some degree the inconvenience under which the colliery owners have so long been suffering, arising from the difficult and expensive modes of transit at present available, a company has been formed under the title of the Alliance Steam Navigation Company. The proposed amount of capital is 100,000*l.*, which it is intended to raise in shares of 1*l.* each. It is designed to carry on the coasting trade by screw steamers instead of sailing vessels, as is now the case, and the plan, if carried out, will undeniably effect a great saving both of time and money. The mode of operation, as laid down in the prospectus, appears to be both judicious and practicable. The directors contemplate adopting the improved practice of carrying coal, iron, and other minerals for freight, instead of ballast, and if the working resources of the company are sufficiently powerful, there can be little doubt of its success. The first lines proposed are between Newport to Waterford and Cork, Cardiff to Southampton and London, and Swansea to Milford and Liverpool. Thus the most important and thriving parts of South Wales will be brought into a speedy and much cheaper communication with the consuming districts, and the immense mineral riches of this part of the country will be more available by far than they have ever hitherto been. The importance of this result cannot be over-estimated, and we have little doubt that the new company, if well worked, will succeed in effecting it.

The inhabitants of Swansea are arousing themselves to some activity in the completion of new docks, and a general improvement of the harbour. The Harbour Trustees met on Monday last, and appointed a committee for the purpose of making immediate arrangements to complete the Western Docks. The local papers complain with reason of the great loss the commercial position of the town has sustained from the want of dock accommodation for vessels of a larger size than are at present provided for. The merchants of Swansea and the trustees of the harbour have also signed petitions to Parliament this week, praying for the construction of a harbour of refuge at the Mumbles, which will be found of immense use and advantage.

The inquest on the bodies of the sufferers by the late explosion at Rhymney was held last week, but, as we conjectured would be the case, no explanation of the cause of the accident was arrived at. The examination of witnesses occupied nearly nine hours. One witness—a boiler-maker—deposed that the boiler was very little worn, and expressed his opinion that the explosion had arisen from want of sufficient water. This was strongly contradicted by others, and the entire evidence was of a very conflicting character. Under these circumstances, the jury could only return an ordinary verdict.

Several other accidents attended with loss of life have recently occurred. One of them, of a rather mysterious character, happened at Downlast last week. A haulier, named John Brown, had been spending the evening at a public-house with several others, and set out late at night to return home, not uninfluenced by the draughts he had taken. On the following morning his hat was found near a pit known as Morgan Williams's, and a search was immediately made for his body. It was unavailing for some time, but eventually the mutilated corpse was discovered at the bottom of shaft, a depth of about 100 ft. There were gates leading to the shaft, but it must have taken some trouble to open them, and what could have induced the deceased to do so is unknown. About the same time, a door-boy in the 4-feet vein was crushed under a tram, and a miner employed at one of the Clynneol pits, at Plymouth, met a similar death by the fall of about two tons of the roof. The juries in each case returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Tin Trade is steady, but not particularly brisk. In most works the usual number of hands are in employ, but nothing extra is being done. The arrivals of copper at Swansea are about an average. The iron and copper trades are as we have already described.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

AUG. 13.—There is nothing of material interest to notice this week with regard to the position and prospects of the Iron Trade. The orders continue to be received with a degree of regularity that speaks well for the continued healthiness of the trade. There is a good demand for bars, and the enquiries for railway iron-work are on the increase. The railway spring trade at Sheffield is in a very active state, and the trade is rapidly increasing. The Midland Railway Company have given out an order for 500 wagons, to meet the increase in the mineral and goods traffic on the line. The directors of the Midland Railway Company have just issued a very satisfactory report to their shareholders, which shows an increase in the general traffic of the line for the half-year of 45,193*t.*, out of which the increase in the mineral traffic has been about 16,000*t.* The amount available for dividend is 25,122*l.*

The East Lancashire and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Companies, have agreed to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary stock of the company for the past half-year. With regard to the question of the appointment of a manager of the Midland line, in the place of Mr. Allport, who has resigned, but has been appointed a managing director, it is rumoured that there will be no appointment made, but that the duties of manager will be divided amongst the superintendents and the heads of departments.

The Coal Trade is active, and the demand is on the increase. The coal field of North Derbyshire is rapidly extending itself; and there is plenty of employment for the men; indeed, there is a scarcity of hands, owing to the rapid development and extension of the trade.

The North Derbyshire Mining Company's prospects are highly encouraging. The mine promises to become a valuable property, and the vein discovered last week is increasing in richness. There has been a good demand for shares, but no sellers, except at a premium varying from 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 4*s.* There has been nothing doing except in these shares. Brightsides are quoted at 4½ to 4¾; Chapel Dales (10*s.* paid), 1½ to 1¾.

prem.; Eysam (5½ paid), 56 to 57; Peak United, 2 to 3; Prince of Wales, 2½ to 3.

The shares in the Mill Dam Mining Company, advertised in the Journal, are being taken up well, and there is good reason to believe that the mine will prove a highly lucrative one. It is not likely that there will be any necessity for the full amount of the capital to be subscribed. There will be a meeting on Monday next, at eleven o'clock, at the George Inn, Tideswell, to elect a chairman, vice-chairman, and directors, to receive the report of Mr. Bentley, of Stoney Middleton, who has been authorised to inspect and report upon the mine; so that gentlemen intending to become shareholders may have the benefit of the advice and experience of one of the ablest men in Derbyshire. It will, we understand, be decided what steps shall be taken towards the appointment of valuers, and the erection of an engine and other machinery. We have the best reason for stating that the mine will be in the hands of an honest management. The present lessees would not ask the public to subscribe their capital if they were in a position to raise the money themselves.

The colliery village of Clay Cross, near Chesterfield, has been celebrating its feast and its annual holiday. The colliers ceased to work, and partook of enjoyment. Clay Cross is regarded as a model village. The inhabitants, numbering about 3000, are supported almost wholly by the Clay Cross Company; and the village can boast of its public hall, which cost the company about 4000l. It has its Mechanics' Institute, with its library of 1600 books, its reading-room, with billiards, chess, &c.; its cricket-ground; and the collier's balls, which are held every fortnight. The works employ about 1500 hands. The coal raised is about 800,000 tons annually. The Post-office transmits about 4000l. through its office annually in post-office orders. Mr. Binns is the manager of the works, and he is highly esteemed by every inhabitant; he makes himself sociable, and intermixes with the workpeople, making himself fully acquainted with their wants, and uses great exertions to promote their intellectual and social advancement.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

AUG. 13.—The Iron Trade continues quiet. Orders are scanty, but the works keep in fair operation. There is but little doing in pig-iron; purchasers expect a reduction, but makers who are not forced to sell are unwilling to yield. What business is being done is at rates rather lower than quarter-days. Stocks are small throughout the district, and if things should improve shortly, a further reduction does not appear probable. A fortnight will show whether any general reduction will take place. Good news from India would soon have a beneficial effect upon trade generally. A further cause of anxiety is the weather, which, after a terrible storm of rain and thunder here yesterday, is still threatening. An abundant harvest would lead to a good home demand, which would go far to make up for a falling-off elsewhere.

No particular change can be reported in other branches of trade in this district.

The twenty-first annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Birmingham Town and District Banking Company was held at Dees' Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, Mr. J. O. Bacchus in the chair. The report states that the business done was larger than in the previous year, and that after making ample allowance for all bad debts, and deducting every fair item of current expenditure, a larger amount of profit remains than their former report exhibited. The amount of profit for the year ending June 30, 1857, was 13,556l. 14s., which, taking into account the sum paid out for income-tax, equalled a profit of about 19 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company. A dividend of 5s., and a bonus of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax, were declared for the half-year. This would leave 3755l. to be carried to the next year's account.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the Rating of Mines bears internal evidence that much difference of opinion prevailed amongst its members, which has led to their report being little more than a brief epitome of the results of the evidence, and a statement of some general truths as to the anomalies which prevail in the rating of mines. So far as an opinion is expressed, it is undoubtedly in favour of rating all mines equally. I have been unfortunate enough to differ from almost every writer in the Journal on this subject, and I have read nothing in the long-protracted and, as I venture to think, frequently irrelevant evidence given before the committee, to alter my previous views. To me it appears clear that rates are a charge upon the rental of fixed property, and that, however they may be paid, they ultimately fall upon the proprietor, by diminishing the rent which the occupier is capable of paying. I was conversing on the subject a short time ago with a gentleman who is the proprietor of mining property in this district to a large extent, and who is disposed, naturally enough, to oppose the imposition of rates upon mines, and he acknowledged that all such charges ultimately went to diminish the amount of rent, or royalty, paid to the owner. If this be so, and to me it appears clear, it is evident that in imposing rates for the first time upon the occupiers of mines, who have leased them under the expectation that they would be exempt, a temporary injustice would be done to the lessees if they were called upon to pay the rates, and that the only just plan would be to give the lessee, so long as existing leases continue, power to deduct the rates from his landlord. It is not likely that this course will be taken in its entirety, for a distinct principle seldom gets embodied in our legislation; it is usually modified by compromises, sometimes just, sometimes not; but this, to my mind, appears the proper solution of the difficulty.

The Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce held their annual meeting on Friday last. Mr. Edward Perry, for two years Mayor of the town, and the President of the Chamber, presided. The attendance was small. The report of the secretary, Mr. F. Walton, to whose active exertions the establishment of the Chamber is largely due, contained one statement of a very gratifying character—that, by the co-operation of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, they had succeeded in effecting an important improvement in the postal arrangements of the district. The report alluded to many questions which had been under consideration by the directors, such as the Liverpool Local Dues Bill, Decimals Coinage, Reduction of Duties on Foreign Wines, Free Trade Congress at Brussels, Bankruptcy Laws, Joint-stock Banks, Euphrates Valley Railway, Incorporation of Chambers of Commerce, &c. With most of the conclusions come to by the directors on these various topics, all engaged in trading and commercial pursuits will fully coincide. One statement in the report is, however, open to considerable question. With respect to joint-stock banks, the report expresses a hope that a comprehensive measure may be passed "which, without interfering with the rights of capital or the requirements of trade, would prevent bubble companies from being formed, and advances being made to fraudulent directors. In this way," the report adds, "legislation may step in to elevate the, unfortunately, low standard of morality which in so many instances appear to have pervaded joint-stock companies." Remembering that the Royal British Bank, which forms the special occasion for these remarks, had its charter framed with special care—so far as any regulations and legislative provisions could effect it—to prevent the possibility of fraud, from general experience there appears but little hope that any Government measure can "prevent bubble companies from being formed." It has been too much the fashion to expect results from mechanical arrangements which can only be insured by the ability, prudence, and honesty of those to whose management people's affairs are committed. As for legislation elevating the low standard of commercial morality, I have only to say, alas for commercial morality! if it is to be purified by such means. It has long been a proverb that men who are honest as individuals will do strange deeds in a corporate capacity; and if the morality of the commercial world has to be purified by action of Parliament, its emancipation does not, I fear, draw nigh. Every honest man may, by the exercise of moral courage, do much to elevate the low state of commercial morality which unfortunately prevails. Let less toleration be given to men who acquire wealth at the expense of principle, let each man choose his acquaintances for their integrity rather than the vehicle they drive or the house they inhabit, and let the members of this and other Chambers of Commerce blackball men who have blackened their own reputation, and tarnished that of the trading community generally, and there will be more hope for the elevation of trading morality than by any legislative action, however comprehensive or stringent. Doubtless the law needs alteration, but law is only the faint expression of the standard of morality which the great body of the community is prepared to maintain, and this general morality, framed into clauses in legislative enactments, and enforced in courts where legal principles and traditions—often diverging widely from the principles of justice—are paramount, gets dwarfed down into a poor exemplification of the morality of the commercial community. The directors of the Chamber

have acted wisely in pursuing a quiet course during the first year of their existence; but they will do well occasionally to convene the whole of the members for the purpose of discussing questions of general interest, such as may suitably occupy the attention of a commercial body.

A printer's error occurred last week in the account of Mr. Horton's safety valve. Mr. Brough is made to say that the apparatus appears likely "to be operative under my conditions." It should have been, "under trying conditions."

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

AUG. 13.—The Stock Markets have been again lower this week, having gradually fallen to 89½ for Consols; to-day there was a slight reaction upwards. Shares have been well maintained, but business generally has been slack. In Mining Company of Ireland shares there has been a slight fall this week, while Wicklow copper shares are quoted at 10s. improvement. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 90; New Three per Cents, 89½; Hibernian Bank, 32½; Royal Bank, 22½; Mining Company of Ireland, 15; Wicklow Copper, 32½; Cork and Passage Railway, 12; Dublin and Kingstown, 162; Dublin and Wicklow, 58; Great Southern and Western, 103; Irish South Eastern, 7½; Midland Great Western, 50½.

At the Cork and Bandon Railway meeting yesterday, the directors reported that they were enabled to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on No. 1 preference shares, and 6 per cent. on No. 2 preference shares, leaving a balance of 143l. to pay a dividend on the original stock. This, though bad enough, is an improvement, and a great one, on former reports. When the company was so circumstanced that there was danger of the line and working stock being seized on by creditors, the shareholders at last came to a sense of their duty, and, by an effort, the then directors were forced to retire. The management was changed to Dublin, and men of ability and commercial standing are now on the Board, and engaged in the work of reformation. It is to be hoped their exertions may be attended with success. There are other companies in Ireland requiring just as much alteration in management as the Cork and Bandon Company did, and the shareholders will have to blame themselves if they do not arouse from their present supineness, and rescue their property from the hands of incapables.

There is at present but little Mining news to report. The Mining Company of Ireland are steadily and successfully prosecuting their operations at their different establishments, and the extensive alterations at Ballycorus Lead-works are being proceeded with vigorously. The shares, however, are dull, as is always the case after the dividend. In the General Mining Company's operations there is nothing new to report. The steam-engine has been stopped, as was stated at the half-yearly meeting, and the works are now dependent on the supply of water, which, if sufficient to fully work the machinery, will save a great deal of expense. I understand that this company could supply a very large quantity of sulphur ore weekly, if required; the nearest shipping port from the mines (Limerick) is distant about 15 miles.

An enterprise likely to be entirely successful is on the tapis, and a private prospectus has been issued. For some time the Gievraunna, or, as it was more commonly called, the Belderg Mine, has been before the public, and regular weekly accounts of the prospects appeared in the Journal from the intelligent agent, Captain Tabb. When indications of strong mineral nature were first discovered in this locality, specimens were forwarded from the mine to the Geological Society of Dublin, and were made the subject read before the society by one of the members. Some gentlemen of enterprise and spirit then took a lease of the mine, and have since worked it with great energy, and expended a great deal in erecting the necessary machinery, and laying open the valuable portions of the mine. It now becomes necessary to increase the capital, and to work the property more extensively than a few private gentlemen can possibly do. The enterprise will, therefore, be offered to the public, in 10,000 shares of 1l. each (under the Limited Liability Act), and the promoters require for themselves only 1-5th of the profits, till they receive 2000l. Terms like these engender confidence in the undertaking, are extremely advantageous to the company, and augur well for success. I will take occasion to refer more fully to this subject again.

A serious accident has occurred to the Atlantic telegraph, which has delayed the operation, and caused the steam fleet to return to Plymouth. It appears that more cable was being expended in laying down than was computed for on starting, and that a check having been put on it in consequence, the additional strain caused the cable to part at about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, when at a distance of 270 miles from Ireland. The *Agamemnon* and *Susquehanna* remain in the Sound, but the *Niagara* proceeds into Hamoaze.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

This extraordinary production of industry, capital, and ability, has now so far progressed as to insure its completion within a limited period; indeed, it is anticipated the launch will take place within two months or thereabouts, the preparations for which event are in rapid progress, the piles being driven and the ways laid. The noble vessel is completed to such an extent as to give a correct idea of what she will ultimately be. Now, we think, is the time for persons to inspect her who wish to have a full idea of the amazing amount of ingenuity, mechanical contrivance, and correct calculation necessary for such an undertaking, and the wonderful correctness with which such details have been executed; in going through the whole ship, not one appearance of an *endeavour* to make things fit, of a miscalculation, or of an afterthought presents itself; everything appears to be the result of deliberate contrivance and careful elaborate calculation. In the state she now is, ere the main floors be laid, her prodigious capacity is more apparent than when she shall have been further progressed; the mind is more distinctly able to appreciate her enormous structure, and to examine the thousand and one wonderful scientific adaptations which are now beautifully displayed. Before we do so, however, let us for one moment consider the rapid strides made in the construction of iron vessels since their first introduction into use as canal-boats. But a few years have elapsed since the *Iron Dux* and *Ironides* (the first ocean-going iron vessels, we believe) were built; the ships gradually increasing in number and size, until the *Great Britain* satisfactorily proved that only increase in dimensions was wanted to insure increased security. A survey of the *Great Eastern* will at once satisfy the most sceptical, that this idea has been acted on and fully carried out in her construction. We learn, also, by the publication of the result of a recent series of experiments made at Liverpool, that rigging of iron-wire, applicable to all marine purposes, may be economically manufactured, far surpassing the best Russian or Manila hemp cordage in strength, elasticity, and lightness, presenting also the great advantage of offering far less superficies to the resistance of wind. It seems almost as if Old Neptune had determined to patronise Vulcan and his Cyclopean workers instead of Pan and his sylvan companions. The substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding will undoubtedly create a continuous and extensive demand for that metal, thus causing a large expenditure in mining and manufacturing wages. As long as we prove true to ourselves by encouraging these interests, and keeping the *prestige* as the best and cheapest market, it will be of incalculable advantage to the United Kingdom, as no country can compete with us in production.

It is not our intention to go into details of the quantities of materials used in, or of the stupendous dimensions of, the ship; they are already set forth to the world in every variety of form requisite, and may be purchased, together with a supposed correct portrait, for a trifle; we only invite our readers' attention to the magnitude of the results likely to accrue from the success of so gigantic an undertaking,—to the innovation thus made on all stereotyped ideas of the "greatest extent" to which any projects may be carried, especially when such physical difficulties have to be overcome, and when prejudice and time-honoured customs have so much influence.

The project, on its first announcement, was received as a joke, nobody supposing it to be a reality: when it had been commenced, the projectors were adjudged visionaries, if not lunatics; when so far advanced as to display some intention of being carried out, she became the subject of many a silly witticism; some recommending her for a model lodging-house, some a seamen's home, and some for sale as old iron, &c.

The projectors, however, firm in their own ability, and confident in their enterprise, despite these sneers and difficulties, at first apparently overwhelming, have so far triumphantly conquered every obstacle, and have

now the pride—just pride—of displaying to the nation a construction, which for magnitude, contrivance, and for materials employed, the world never saw the like, setting ignorance at defiance and silencing calumny.

Until we had examined the vessel thoroughly, though we had several times before visited her casually, we were struck with several apparently, to us, incongruities, amongst which were the size and breadth of her paddle-wheels, which seemed small and narrow—this was by observing her from a side view; when, however, on her deck, the feeling was altered, we found the width reconcilable with the width of the ship, that being the point of resistance to be overcome, and not the length; all the other objections to our first impressions gradually resolved themselves when subjected to comparison. We had also some misgivings as to her mode of launching, but, on having the arrangements and method pointed out, it seems to be the least difficult or dangerous part of the whole enterprise.

If any guarantee were wanting as to the probabilities of her answering as a steam-boat or as a ship, we think a sufficient earnest is afforded by the fact of the appointment and acceptance of Capt. Harrison, late of the *Perseus*, who, we understand, expresses the utmost confidence in his ship in every capacity. We pondered over the objections we had previously heard as to her being accommodated in harbour and dock room; the former, we think, is unfounded; many harbours on our coast will serve her requirements; and, doubtless, the company and engineer who could construct such a leviathan, will adopt and prepare means for her preservation.

Whether she will pay as a commercial speculation is not our object or our duty to enquire; we have solely to look at her as a work of the present day, and this we do with a feeling of wonder and admiration.

We think the directors have acted judiciously in limiting the price of visitors to half-a-crown admission, its being reduced at present would cause such an influx as would seriously impede, if not obstruct business altogether; the number of persons who now visit her is very great, among whom are a considerable number of foreigners, who evidently, as may be supposed, take great interest in the undertaking. This experiment is made wholly by private individuals, involving a cost it would require the assent of a state to liquidate. Peremptory notices are fixed over various parts of the ship, warning visitors not to descend to certain portions of the works, yet, so inquisitive are some persons, they will persist, and subject themselves not merely to reprimand, but to personal danger; accidents of a serious character have been very nearly incurred by a gentleman and lady only recently. The cost of a visit will not be regarded by scientific men, who are the really proper persons to view her at present, and for whom we believe the directors have granted the boon, as we understand they do not seek to derive any pecuniary advantage from the exhibition. We are sure their liberality will be duly appreciated by such gentlemen as have the opportunity now offered of viewing this example of the transcendent power of man's mind, and this monument of his ability to overcome all obstacles when he is determined, compared to which the pyramids, or works called wonders, sink into insignificance: for verily she is *instar montis*.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of July:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	257	84,180	Wales	3	99
Seaham	114	37,394	Scotland	11	1,446
Sunderland	181	63,653	Welsh	11	1,446
Middlesbrough	13	2,918	Yorkshire &c.	31	15,739
Hartlepool & West Hart	178	53,251	Small and cinders	10	1,058
Total		852			250,919
Total imported in July, 1856					209,620

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of July:—

Railways.	Tons wt.	Railways.	Tons wt.
North-Western	29,387 8	Great Western	4,056 0
Great Northern	29,301 18	South-Eastern	1,947 17
Eastern Counties	7,076 5	London, Tilbury, & Sheerness	103 0
Total by railway in July, 1857			71,372 5
Coals by canal in July, 1856			89,722 14
Coals by canal in July, 1856			1,575 15

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF 1856 AND 1857.

Coals by railway from January 1 to July 31, 1857	689,857 3
Coals by railway from January 1 to July 31, 1856	684,588 4
Increase in the year 1857—railways	5,268 19
Coals by canals from January 1 to July 31, 1857	15,841 5
Coals by canals from January 1 to July 31, 1856	14,153 0
Increase in the year 1857—canals	1,688 5

RAILWAYS IN INDIA—CAST-IRON RAILS.—One of the great errors which has hitherto retarded the progress of railway operations in British India has been the pertinacity with which we have adhered to the idea that a railway is not a railway unless people can travel on it at the rate of 60 miles an hour. In the present state of Indian commerce, such a rate of speed is by no means wanted. All that is necessary is an improvement in the facility and capacity of locomotion; and it is to this principle that America owes its extensive railway system. Since 1845, we have thus opened not quite 400 miles of railway, waiting for the most perfect means science and ingenuity could devise, and refusing to proceed till we had them. The view on which we should act in India is, that railroads of any kind are cheaper than common roads. The rapidity with which civilisation follows them was remarkably instanced in America, in the case of the Illinois Railway; the station-houses were almost the only habitations along the line; whereas now there is a village at every station, surrounded by large tracts of cultivated ground. The present rate of travelling in India by camels and carts seldom amounts to 80 miles per week. It will be a very bad railway on which locomotives cannot travel 80 miles a-day. Hitherto the great difficulty in connection with the establishment of railways in India has been the difficulty of obtaining iron, which could only be imported from Europe; and although America had to import, and did import, all the iron she has used in the constructions of her railroads, the example of that go-ahead people was not likely to be imitated or patronised by the East India Government. Now, however, iron has been discovered in India. Of the iron produced at the Himalayan ironworks, the following is the testimony of a competent judge:—"With regard to the economic value of the iron produced, the fact of its being charcoal-made iron enhances its commercial value; and the first iron produced can be used as chairs, sleepers, turntables, girders, or as rails for sidings and standage ground at the various stations on existing lines of railway now in course of formation, or until rolled bars in any great quantity can be produced. Cast-iron rails might be used with perfect safety, after being toughened by some of the well-known processes. These might be laid down temporarily for various branch lines where the traffic is light and undeveloped, the wagons, &c., to be drawn by animal labour or by light locomotives." In support of the feasibility of cast-iron, it may be added, that trials having been made on the Stockton and Darlington Railway with various kinds and qualities of rails, it has been proved that the rails which nearest approach to the character of cast-iron rails are the most durable, through this line carries a heavy mineral traffic.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—This question, which appears to have been most unaccountably trifled with by the Home Government for the last two years, has now assumed so vast an importance, in consequence of the want of a telegraph to India being severely felt at the present crisis, that we trust public opinion will be brought to bear upon the authorities. Two years ago, the Red Sea telegraph project received the support of the East India Company, and had the Treasury received the project in the same spirit, the line would have been in operation for the last six months, at least. The Treasury, however, stifled the project. Notwithstanding this, all the necessary powers for the construction of the line were obtained from the Turkish and Egyptian Governments, with the support of the Foreign Office and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The position of matters is this:—The Red Sea Telegraph Company have laid a proposal before the East India Company and the Board of Control to complete a line from Constantinople through Egypt, and down the Red Sea to Kurrachee, in twelve months, upon receiving

certain financial support. The line is to be submarine, except across Egypt, with stations every 400 to 500 miles, at garrison towns, two of them at Aden and Kooria Moor (guano island), being on British territory. That this line is perfectly feasible is evident by a glance at the map. The longest stretch of submarine cable will be 500 miles, the stations will be perfectly secure, and the line will follow the established commercial route. An eminent firm of contractors for submarine cables have undertaken to complete the line in twelve months, and deliver it over in perfect working order to the company. The proposed telegraph down the valley of the Euphrates, though promised a Government subsidy when completed, is in precisely the same position as when the prospectus of the company came out, more than a year ago. The Turkish Government have refused the firm, without which it cannot be constructed, on the ground that it is unable to protect the line through that wild country. The company has no power to make a call, in consequence of this refusal, and are thus reduced to a complete state of inaction. The Red Sea Telegraph Company, on the other hand, are in possession of all the necessary concessions, complete charts and soundings, made under the orders of the East India Company, exist from Suez to Kurrachee, and the only operations left are the manufacture and the laying of the line. We trust Government will turn its serious attention to this subject, and not be deterred from supporting the Red Sea line, because it is, to some extent, bound to that by the Euphrates.

ACADIAN STEEL.—We had much pleasure in examining, a few days since, some beautiful specimens of outery made of steel the product of the Acadia Mines, of this province. They consisted for the most part of knives of various kinds, razors, scissors, and such domestic implements, and of the most beautiful description. It is true that the mere appearance of such articles is better calculated to exhibit the workmanship of the manufacturer than the quality of the materials composing them; yet the style of some of these, simple as they were, was such that they could not have been made but of the very best steel. But the reputation of Acadia steel is now firmly established wherever the article itself has been introduced. It ranks as a good steel, or as equal to any other, but as superior to every other description of that metal ever manufactured, in any part of the world. Those most deeply interested in the far-famed Swedish iron mines, admit this, and not without some degree of consternation as to what the result may be to themselves. We understand that the Acadia Iron and Steel Company now have their blast furnaces in full operation both at Londonderry and Netaux; but so great is the demand for their iron that it is doubtful if they will ever soon find themselves in a position to meet it. This success, gratifying in itself, must be doubly so to the enterprising gentlemen who projected that company, after all the difficulties they had to worry through. There have been of no ordinary character, and could only have been overcome by great business talent, perseverance, and enterprise, that would not shrink from a free expenditure of money because there was only a doubtful prospect of an early return. We are sorry to say that this company has not much to thank the Government and people of Nova Scotia for. Indeed, the late Government rather threw obstacles in their way, instead of endeavoring to advance them in an enterprise in which the whole province was deeply interested. But we trust that there is now an end to all this. The people of Nova Scotia certainly owe a debt of gratitude to this company. The advantages which the country must derive from their operations are incalculable. The mere fact of bringing Nova Scotia into notice as the possessor of the most valuable iron mines in the world, is in itself no trifling thing. The wealth which the company must directly bring into the province, in exchange for the crude material which it takes out of it, will be a perpetual benefit. Yet all this is secondary in importance to the wealth which they must indirectly introduce into the province, or create in it. We may reasonably anticipate, at no distant day, the opening up of other valuable mineral deposits in Nova Scotia, the establishment of manufacturing enterprises generally, and thereby the stimulation of agricultural occupations. All these results and many others equally desirable will, we think, naturally follow the successful operation of this enterprising company's works. —*Halifax (Nova Scotia) Acadia Recorder.*

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—W. J. LOCKE, Edgely: Oil can. W. BARWELL, Birmingham: Casting metals. J. H. JOHNSON, Lincoln: Inn-fields. Steam-boilers. A. URWARD, Duncan-terrace, Islington: Manufacture of coke. F. H. HOLMES, Blackwall: Magneto-electric and electro-magnetic machines. R. J. MARYON, Hooper-street, Westminster: Propellers, and in arrangements of engines for working the same for propulsion of ships or vessels. J. GUNWAY, Talbot, South Wales: Production of copper rollers for printing calico and other fabrics. J. C. ARNOLD, G. GREENHOW, Ferry Bridge, Pontefract: Glass bottles and jars, and in the apparatus connected therewith. F. WALKER, Jewell-street, Cripplegate: Ball and other cocks, and valves. W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Manufacturing screws. J. HALL, Leicester: Preventing incrustations in boilers. H. DOUGLTON, Lambeth: Earthenware drain and other pipes. J. KING, Cannon-street, City: Preparation of peat and peat coke or charcoal, and in machinery or apparatus for that purpose. W. DEAKIN, W. PHILLIPS, Birmingham: Melted pens and pen holders. E. WILSON, Worcester: Consuming smoke. C. NOBLE, Halifax: Manufacture of sulphate of alumina, and the application of the same to manufacturing in dyeing, printing, paper making, and such like purposes. J. BRADY, New York: Steam-engine. J. BASSITT, Fimble: Boring tools for walls, shafts, and such like purposes. F. and L. LAROCHE, Paris: Motive power engine. N. SAINTAUD, Paris: Break for railway and other carriages. B. RICHARDSON, Worcester: Near Stourbridge: Articles in glass, so as to produce peculiar ornamental effects. G. T. BOURFIELD, Loughborough-park, Brixton: Retarding and stopping of carriages on railways; also, apparatus for feeding water to steam-boilers. J. H. BENNETT, Birmingham: Engines to be worked by atmospheric pressure or steam, or by both in combination, and also in steam generators to be used therewith. P. DANFORTH, New York: U.S. G. GREENHOW, U.S. Means for rolling hoops and wheel tyres. O. H. SMITH, Thames Bank Distillery, Middlesex: Supplying steam to water to heat the same, and in preventing what is technically called priming of steam. W. PROCTOR, Bristol: Manufacture of sulphuric acid. T. TILL, W. GARDNER, Birmingham: Preventing collisions on railways. S. L. TAYLOR, Cotton End, Bedford: Steam-engines. J. BURNETT, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne: Chloride of lime or bleaching powder. J. FARRAR, Birmingham: Feeding, cutting, shaping, and piercing metals. J. A. LINDERT, R.N.: Marine engines. T. FORNSTER, Manchester: Side valves for steam-engines. G. INMAN, Poplar: Construction of locomotive engines. J. TAYLOR, H. HONORABLE, Wiltshire: Railway breaks and signals. G. B. PETTIT, H. F. SMITH, Oxford-street: Cap or cover for the glasses of gas and other lights.

PLATING IRON WITH COPPER.—Mr. Ondry, Paris, proposes to submerge iron articles to be coated with copper in a very thin and quick-drying varnish. After allowing them to dry for about an hour, they are covered with a coating of graphite, to render the surfaces conducting, and then suspended in a bath of sulphate of copper. He connects the zinc so that the articles to be coated form one pole of the battery. In some instances the inventor uses baths 18 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, and 9 ft. deep, to receive the articles to be coated. In place of porous tubes, he employs tightly woven canvas bags, distended by water, the negative metal being rolled up until the edges meet and form a cylinder, which is then enabled to contain heavy masses used in shipbuilding, street lamps, large lamp pillars, and iron bedsteads.

METALLIC PACKING FOR PISTON-RODS.—Mr. Victor Delperdange, of Scherbeck, has invented some improvements in metallic packing for piston-rods and other similar purposes, which consist of a combination of concentric rings fitted round the piston-rod in the ordinary packing-box, the exterior of which rings have a conical, spherical, or other suitable form, permitting them to glide over each other, and thereby to press on other suitable rings of vulcanised India-rubber, or other suitable material, by which latter the passing of air or other elastic fluid between the piston-rod and the packing is interrupted.

STEAM-BOILERS.—Mr. B. Goodfellow, Hyde, Manchester, has patented an improved mode of constructing steam-boilers. He states that the usual stays are entirely dispensed with, the injurious effects of unequal expansion and contraction being thereby avoided.

RAILWAY SIGNALS.—Mr. R. Gibson, Hull, has patented some improvements in signalling on railways. He states that in consequence of the many accidents which occur from non-observance of signals it is desirable that they should be self-acting, or at least as much independent of those at the stations, &c., as possible. He proposes to arrange levers so that the wheels of the passing train may act upon them; when the train passes the first set of levers the signal shows that the train has just passed, and is in its progress towards the second set of levers. When the train acts upon the second set the signals are returned to their original position. By the use of electricity the distance between the train and the station can be made known.

RAILWAY TURN-TABLES.—Mr. Wm. Irlam, Newton Heath, Manchester, has patented some improvements in the construction of railway turn-tables. He makes the outer guard of wrought-iron plates, instead of cast-iron as heretofore; and the platform is constructed of an outer ring, connected by wrought-iron girders. The rest of the patent has reference only to weighing cranes.

BLOWING-ENGINES.—Mr. Rees Thomas, furnace manager, Wall's End, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has invented an important improvement in high and low-pressure blowing-engines. The high-pressure engines will be made to travel at the rate of 300 to 600 ft. per minute, and those of low-pressure at the rate of 200 to 400 ft. per minute (with usual vacuum) warranted to work with perfect ease and safety of the steam and blast-valves, and with much less gearing than any of the ordinary blowing-engines. They can be made from 50 to 500-horse power, with a pressure of blast from 3 to 5 lb. on the square inch—the whole of the construction to be extremely light and compact, and to contain little space. They can be constructed with considerably less expense than any other principle hitherto erected. The inventor has selected his improvement from upwards of 130 blowing-engines which he has minutely examined, throughout England, Scotland, and Wales. Mr. Thomas has also invented an extraordinary improvement in hot-blast stoves, from upwards of 700 minutely examined. For particulars and plans, apply to the inventor.

TRACTION ENGINES.—Mr. W. Bray, Folkestone, proposes to improve upon the present system of traction engine, by constructing the wheels with teeth, or blades, which take a firm hold of the ground. The engine is furnished with a simple mechanism for cleaning the blades of the wheels, so as to prevent them from becoming clogged.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. H. E. Highton, C.E., son of the late Mr. Henry Highton, of Leicester, has just completed his patent for a first-class telegraphic messages both ways through one and the same wire, at the same instant, without the messages interfering in any way with each other; secondly, for preventing the destruction of a wire in the sea or underground; and thirdly, for sending a telegraphic wire in the ocean without leaving the land. It is obvious that this last invention will be of considerable value to the Atlantic cable.

Mr. Eastman's six breech loading cannon has been tried on the Arsenal wharf, Woolwich, under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Wilmot, Superintendent of Government Gun Factories, and having been fired with a double charge of blank cartridges—20 lbs. of powder—they were examined, and found to have stood the test satisfactorily. The guns were simply pointed, and placed in position on a

temporary platform, composed of rough and unsecured planks, and from their enormous weight—17 tons—they did not vibrate the slightest movement, nor recoil. The material of which they are cast is American charcoal iron of the finest quality. From experiments made in the United States, this species of cannon is found to project a 3-lb. elongated shell over a flight of four English miles. The huge mortar recently constructed at Blackwall, under the direction of Lord Palmerston, is expected to be proved in a few days in the long range of the Woolwich marsh, a platform of 36 ft. by 32 ft. having been erected for that purpose.

ON THE PREPARATION OF A BEAUTIFUL CRIMSON ANTIMONIAL CINNABAR.—Into a porcelain dish is put 1 part by weight of official chloride of antimony, (spec. grav. 1.35); and to it is added a solution of hyposulphite of soda, consisting of 1½ parts by weight of the salt, and 3 parts of water. It is then slowly heated, and constantly stirred until nothing will separate from the fluids. In this way a compound of sulphur and antimony of a beautiful crimson colour is obtained; but care must be taken that before washing it on the filter the adherent mother-liquor may drain away as much as possible, and that the cinnabar is not then brought into contact with water, as the chloride of antimony still existing in the mother-liquor might readily cause a contamination of the cinnabar, in consequence of the formation of powder of algaroth. The preparation is, therefore, washed first of all with very dilute acetic acid, and finally with water. If antimonial cinnabar be boiled with a solution of carbonate of soda, it becomes converted into mineral kermes. By treatment with acetic acid, oxalic acid, phosphoric acid, formic acid, boric acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, and sulphuric acid, diluted with eight times its quantity of water, or with a solution of bisulphate of potash or hyposulphite of soda, it is not decomposed either when cold or hot; it even appears to gain in intensity of colour by treatment with the above-mentioned substances. On the other hand, it is readily decomposed by muriatic acid, and by nitric acid of spec. grav. 1.2, and also, when heated, by chromic acid. Caustic ammonia dissolves it imperfectly; but it is completely and easily dissolved with the assistance of heat by solutions of soda and potash, forming a fluid, which may be employed with advantage in certain cases for the blackening of objects of polished copper. —*Proc. Bottomer: Polytechn. Notisblatt.*

CHEMICAL GLEANINGS.—No. III.

BY RICHARD V. TUBON, F.C.S., F.R.A.

CRYSTALLISED BORON.—Wöhler and Deville have prepared boron in a crystallised form by melting boric acid, mixed with 80 per cent. of aluminium, in a carbon crucible, enclosed in one of black-lead, and heating it for five hours. When cool the crucible is broken, and the fused mass which it contains is found to consist of two layers—one vitreous, and composed of alumina and boric acid; the other vesicular, iron grey, and containing small crystals of boron. The metallic-looking layer, which is composed of aluminium, impregnated with boron, is boiled with a concentrated solution of caustic soda to separate the aluminium. It is then treated with boiling hydrofluoric acid to remove iron; and, lastly, it is digested with nitro-hydrochloric acid, to dissolve out any traces of silicon which might remain after the treatment with caustic soda. Boron prepared in this manner almost invariably contains laminae, which must be removed mechanically, as they cannot be dissolved chemically. Crystallised boron obtained by the foregoing method is transparent, and of a garnet-red, or frequently honey-yellow colour. The colour the authors believe to be adventitious. In their lustre and refractive power, the crystals resemble the diamond; the thicker crystals have a metallic appearance. Crystallised boron scratches corundum. A polished sapphire, rubbed with boron powder, was scratched on the surface, and the edges were worn down. A polished diamond, with which some boron crystals were crushed upon a crystal of quartz, was slightly scratched at all the points of contact. Boron may, therefore, be considered as the hardest substance with which we are at present acquainted. The crystalline form of boron could not be determined, for though large crystals were obtained, they were found to consist of regular aggregations of several small ones. Crystallised boron is not melted by means of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe; it resists the action of oxygen even at high temperatures, but at the temperature at which a diamond burns the surface becomes coated with a film of boric acid, which protects it from further oxidation. Chlorine readily acts upon boron, and when heated in an atmosphere of this gas it takes fire, and is converted into gaseous chloride of boron. Boron, when heated between two pieces of platinum foil, causes the metal to fuse immediately, due to the formation of a boride of platinum. None of the acids, separately or mixed, hot or cold, act upon boron. At a bright red heat bisulphate of potash converts it into boric acid, sulphurous acid being at the same time evolved. A boiling solution of caustic potash does not attack boron, but when it is heated to redness, either with hydrate or carbonate of soda, it is slowly dissolved. Nitrate of potash at a red heat does not appear to have any action upon boron.

BRONZE POWDER.—Experiments have been instituted by Herr König in order to ascertain the method of preparing bronze powder, which has hitherto been kept secret. From the results which the author has obtained, it appears that the several varieties of bronze powder are each composed of nearly the same proportions of copper, zinc, and tin, and that the variation of colour is owing to different degrees of oxidation, which have been produced by heating the alloy at different temperatures. The subdivision of the alloy is effected by rolling and hammering, as in the preparation of gold leaf, and then grinding the leaves of metal with water between stones.

COLOURED COPPER FOIL.—Herr König has prepared coloured foils by silvering copper foil on one side, and then coating the silvered surface with a solution of gelatine, coloured with some transparent pigment, such as cochineal.

FOR SALE, BEST SILESIAN ZINC AND SPELTER.—Imported direct.—Apply to WICHELHAUS and BUCH, No. 3, York-buildings, Sweeting-street, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, BROWN ACETATE OF LIME, and WOOD NAPHTHA, both of good quality, for delivery at Swansea.—Apply, "Box No. 47," Post-office, Swansea.

FOR SALE, ONE 2-TONS FORGE HAMMER, nearly new, with cam, cam shaft, driving wheels, anvil, block, &c.; price £80.—Apply at PENNYTON IRONWORKS, Manchester.

FOR SALE, FIFTY (40966) SHARES in WHEAL TALLACK, at 12s. 6d. per share, all calls paid; also, TWENTY SHARES in WEST POLBERRO, at 7s. 6d. per share.—Address, Mr. THOS. PORTER, draper, Graham-street, Birmingham.

FOR SALE, FIVE SHARES in the BALLYVIRGIN MINE.—Apply to Mr. W. BOORMAN, 2, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons.

TOLVADEN MINE—FIFTY SHARES FOR SALE.—Apply to J. GILBERT, Assay Master, Marazion, Cornwall.

CHINA CLAY.—WANTED TO RENT, at or near St. Austell, Cornwall, a SMALL MINE of good WHITE CLAY, with a sufficient supply of water.—Address, "A. B. C.," with terms, &c., Mr. Everett's, news agent, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MINING.—TO CAPITALISTS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN have embarked in a MINING ADVENTURE, which promises shortly to make a handsome return. They will be happy in MEETING with TWO or THREE MORE, for the purpose of extending operations; a small increase of capital only required. There are between 30 and 30 tons of ore at surface.—Address, "J. H.," 1, Percy square, Pentonville, London.

TO HOLDERS OF RAILWAY AND OTHER SECURITIES.—LOANS GRANTED TO ANY AMOUNT on the same, at the current rate of interest, for one, three, or five years.—Apply to Messrs. STUART, BAKER, and CO., 7, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

NEW LODGE COLLIERY TO BE LET, situated near Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, consisting of several veins of BITUMINOUS COAL, but chiefly of a COLLIERY, opened and at work on a vein of about 3 feet thick. The new tenant would have to take to the plant at a valuation, which, with the colliery, would be delivered up in repair, in accordance with the covenants of the existing lease. There is a large copper works and floating harbour connected to the colliery by about one mile of tramroad; the South Wales Railway siding being also in connection with the same. The quality of the coal is suitable for smelting, for smiths' and house purposes, as well as for steam-engines. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WATTS, BROTHERS, and WATTS, solicitors, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W. London; Mr. GEORGE GOOD, Carmarthen; Mr. W. P. STREVE, C.E., Swansea.

TO MINE AGENTS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 36 IN. STEAM-ENGINE, with first piece of hanging rod, and boiler about 11 tons; all in good condition. Also, a shaft bob, with brasses and bearings, complete; shears 50 ft. high, with sheaves, staves, &c.; and a capstan almost new; now on West Colcombe Mine.—For further particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. W. B. HARVEY, or to Mr. W. MONK, auctioneer, Abbey, Trawstock.—Aug. 10, 1857.

STEAM-ENGINE.—WANTED, HIGH-PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, about 24 in. cylinder; must be in perfect condition, with drum, fly-wheel, and fittings, complete; with or without boilers.—Particulars, stating by whom made, and when last at work, with lowest price, to be sent to GEORGE EATON, C.E., 2, Walbrook-buildings, London.

TREDINNICK'S LIST OF PRICES OF BRITISH MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., published weekly, and forwarded by post at a charge of 6d. annually. Fluctuations in market value faithfully recorded, with complete details of Dividend and stock Progressive Mines. Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

TO THE MINING INTEREST.—A GENTLEMAN, who has had for several years the management of large mines abroad, has received a scientific and practical mining education, and speaks several languages, desires a SITUATION. He can produce high testimonials as to his character and ability as a mineralogist, chemist, and miner. Salary not so much an object as employment.—Address, "Stannum," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER, and Manager of an extensive Steam Coal Colliery and Ironstone Mines in South Wales, has an OPENING for a respectable, well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE, who will have every opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with coal and ironstone mining.—Apply to Mr. H. MULLOCK, printer and stationer, Newport, Monmouthshire.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—CONTRACTORS willing to TENDER for the execution of various WORKS required for the CONSTRUCTION of a FOREIGN LINE of RAILWAY, may obtain necessary particulars, on and after the 20th August, by written application.—Address, "W. W.," office of the Artisan, engineering journal, 3, Agar-street, Strand, London.

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS.—MR. GEO. SMITH, who has had 30 years' practice as superintendent of all departments in slate quarry working, both in North and South Wales and Cornwall, is desirous of meeting with an APPOINTMENT as an ASSISTANT to an ACTIVE MANAGER, or company who have extensive works, or to any gentleman who would like to carry on a slate quarry himself. Testimonials can be produced since 1834. Terms per month £5, and cottage rent free.—Address, Mr. Geo. SMITH, care of Mr. A. Hunt, Town, Merioneth, North Wales.

CHEMICAL PUPIL.—AN ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST is desirous of MEETING with an ARTICLED PUPIL.—Address, "Chemist," 1, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, E.C.

WANTED, AN ENGINEER, capable of taking the MANAGEMENT OF COPPER MINES in the EAST INDIES. The remuneration will be a salary of about £2000 per annum, and a share in the profits.—Apply, post paid, to "Box O. 1," Post-office, Liverpool.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, some SECOND-HAND CON-TRACTORS' RAILS, from 30 to 40 lbs. to the yard; also, some SECOND-HAND FIT RAILS, from 13 to 16 lbs. to the yard.—Apply to Messrs. C. SKEEL and Co., Birchwood, Alfreton.

WANTED, A LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINE ON HIRE for two months.—Apply, stating particulars and terms, to the DUNSTON and BARLOW COMPANY, Sherbrooke Ironworks, Chesterfield.

RAILS WANTED.—THE AGENT of a FOREIGN RAILWAY COMPANY is prepared to receive TENDERS for a QUANTITY of RAILWAY SAILS, the Erie pattern, 56 lbs. to the yard.—Address, stating quantity on hand, when and from where they can be shipped, and price free on board, to "C.E.," office of the Artisan, engineering journal, 3, Agar-street, Strand, London.

LEAD ASHES, and LEAD WASTE of any description, WANTED TO PURCHASE; also, OLD LEAD or ZINC. FIG-LEAD FOR SALE.—Samples may be sent to CHAR. LOW, Smelting Works, Old Ford Wharf, Bow, London. Lead, Silver, and Copper Ores bought.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—FIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. THE BEST PRICE GIVEN FOR LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUSELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

TYTHERLEIGH PATENT ROLLERS OR CYLINDERS, FOR PRINTING FABRICS, TO BE SOLD, WORKED IN COMPANY, or BY LICENSE.—Apply to the Patentee, Warston-road, Birmingham.

THE WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, in conformity with the Rules and Regulations, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, on Thursday, the 27th day of August inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of declaring forfeited all or any share or shares, on which any call or calls, due at this date, shall then remain unpaid. Also, for directing the necessary proceedings for effecting a sale under the order, or decree, of the Stannaries Court, of any share or shares, upon which a call or calls shall then be unpaid. And notice is hereby also given, that the GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, ADJOURNED from the 12th of August inst., will be HELD at the same offices, immediately after the termination of the business of the Special General Meeting, above-mentioned. By order of the Committee, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—At a MEETING of adventurers, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 13th August, 1857, ALFRED SMEE, Esq., in the chair, It was resolved unanimously:—That the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised forthwith to sell the lease of the mine, together with all the machinery, plant, materials, and all other effects of the company, by auction, at such price or prices as they may deem expedient, with full power to buy in and re-sell the same; and that they be requested to apply the proceeds of such sale in liquidation of all outstanding liabilities of the company, and to divide the surplus amongst the adventurers *pro rata*. By order of the Board, G. ANGUS, Sec.

10A, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, Aug. 13, 1857.

RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following DIVIDEND, declared at the Half-Yearly General Meeting, on the 1st July last, will be PAID on and after the 1st September next:—£1 10s. per share on each £50 share; 9s. per share on each £15 per share; free of income-tax. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 15th August to the 1st September, inclusive. By order, J. E. SCUDMORE, Sec.

Laurence Pountney-lane, Aug. 12, 1857.

EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the East Indian Iron Company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 8, Austinfriars, London, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August inst., at One o'clock p.m. precisely, in conformity with the company's Charter and Deed of Settlement. The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 15th to the 19th day of August, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, G. E. COOPER, Sec.

Aug. 4, 1857.

THE GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In 10,000 shares, of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per share at the time of application, and 20s. per share upon allotment. Prospectuses can be obtained at the office, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London. J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

GEELONG AND BALLARAT RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices, 18, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Monday, the 25th August, at One o'clock p.m., on the subject of certain communications received from Mr. Moosman from Melbourne; to consider and decide upon what course should be pursued under the circumstances. By order, HENRY GRAVES, Sec.

THE LONDON AND LIVERPOOL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836. LIFE INSURANCE may be effected with this company on either of two principles—a low premium and no bonus, or a somewhat higher premium with guaranteed bonus; and on a great variety of plans, adapted to the convenience of individuals. The large annuity business of the company shows that the public appreciate its ample security and its terms. FIRE INSURANCE at the usual rates. The premiums in 1856 were upwards of £220,000. Respectable and influential agents are required—where appointments have not yet been made.—Prospectuses and further information may be had on application at the offices of the company, or to any agent.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 3, WATERLOO PLACE, FALL MALL.

Messrs. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING of MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity. Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—Accounts systematically and closely made up. Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure. Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for perusal or extract. Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders. MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

INVESTMENT.—Messrs. FULLER and CO., 51, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SECURITIES, many of which will safely pay from 15 to 25 per cent. Those of a progressive character frequently rising above 100 per cent.

WANTED.—Bedford United, Condarrow, Devon Great Consols, Drake Works, South Wheel Consols, Tamar Consols, Wheel Bulver, Wrey, and Mary Ann. Messrs. FULLER and Co., being in daily communication with agents of the principal mines, can with confidence recommend the following as worthy especial notice:—

COPPER MINES.
Devon Burra Burra.
Boiling Well.
Craddock Moor.
Calstock Consols.
East Russell.
Wheel Edward.

SILVER-LEAD MINES.
North Wheel Wrey Consols.
Dale.
Tamar Consols.
Wharfedale.
Swanpool.
South Bog.

Every information given, either personally or by letter. Office hours from 10 till 5.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them. [DUPPE, PERKINS, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

1990

VALUABLE ANTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, under the farms called Lladrog Mawr, Lladrog Fach, Ty Canol, Branwithaw, Ceidrig, and Wera, the following valuable SEAMS OF COAL, or some of them may be worked under these properties:—The Wera, Fynnon, the Draig, Graig, Green, Big Seam, and the two Freet Seams, varying from 2 to 10 ft. thick. The situation of these farms is referred to the Gwendraeth Canal and the South Wales Railway, affording easy communication to the ports of Pembrey and Kidwelly, as well as to the interior of England.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WITTS, Broomston, and WITTS, solicitors, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W., London; Mr. GEORGE GOODE, Carmarthen; Mr. W. P. BRAUVE, C.E., Swansea.

MOSTYN, NEAR HOLYWELL, NORTH WALES.—EXTENSIVE LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, FOUNDRY, AND LAND, on the estate of the Duke of Devon, near Holywell, and LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES at Flint, to be SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY (to close a concern, on account of the death of the senior partner).

Lot 1.—SOUTH MOSTYN COLLIERY, held by lease of Sir John Hamner, Bart., M.P., at moderate royalties. The mineral ground contains an area of 1600 acres, extending upon and under the estate of the Duke, in the parish of Whitford, Flintshire. The colliery is in full work and profit, and capable of great extension, being yet in its infancy, the seams (6 ft., 4 ft., and 2 ft. 3 in.) already won, exclusive of the North Mostyn seam, lately discovered, being almost untouched; and the ground also contains beds of iron ore of good quality. There is a convenient private siding into the Chester and Holyhead Railway, which line passes, for a mile and a half, through the property, and the tide flows within a few yards of the pit's mouth, thus affording rare facilities for the transit of coals to market by land and sea.

Lot 2.—The lease and goodwill of an extensive and recently-erected IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY, STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FACTORY, SCRAPING, FORGE, SMITHIES, SAW MILL, SHIPBUILDING AND TIMBER YARDS, all fitted with improved tools, steam-power, and gas works. Also, roomy COUNTRY-HOUSES, MANAGERS' AND WORKMEN'S DWELLING HOUSES, &c., held by lease of the River Dee Company. The concern is in full operation, with a large and respectable connection, which is capable of being greatly extended under spirited management. The premises cover an area of 3 acres, having a large frontage to the estuary of the River Dee, with siding from the Chester and Holyhead Railway and South Mostyn Colliery, and cheap access by sea and railway to and from Liverpool, Chester, Rhyl, Bangor, Holyhead, Carnarvon, Ireland, &c. The premises are extremely well adapted (from their central position and command of cheap and excellent fuel) for ironworks and forges, the steam-engine, shipbuilding (wood and iron), locomotive, and railway wagon trade.

Lot 3.—About 12 acres, more or less, of VALUABLE LAND, centrally situated between the said colliery and foundry at the skew railway bridge, and opposite the Man Inn, with extensive railway, sea, and turnpike-road frontages, very capably adapted for building sites, and for the erection of warehouses, docks, or works, held of the River Dee Company, under the same lease as lot 2.

Lot 4.—FELLYMONG AND BRYNCOCH LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, abutting upon and adjacent to the town of Flint, and close on the margin of the River Dee, upon which there are convenient landing stages, and to the Chester and Holyhead Railway, the pits having direct access to the sea by tramroad, and in close proximity to the Flint station of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. The property is also intersected by the turnpike-road between Flint and Holywell, &c. Also, the undermentioned COASTING VESSELS, which were built principally by the owners—for their own trade—in the most substantial manner, and of the best Welsh oak and foreign timber. They are in excellent condition, being well fitted in sails and rigging—viz., schooner, registered tonnage, 70 tons; stowage, 110 tons. Schooner, *Flint Castle*, registered tonnage, 80 tons; stowage, 130 tons. Flat, *Conwy*, registered tonnage, 45 tons; stowage, 70 tons. Flat, *Deceitful*, registered tonnage, 27 tons; stowage, 45 tons. For further particulars, and to treat for the above, apply to JAMES EYTON, Esq., Flint, North Wales; or Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, engineering auctioneer and valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

TO CAPITALISTS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, a COLLIERY, situated on the Main Line of the Midland Railway, and possessing immediate canal accommodation. It is at the present time in active operation, and is capable of yielding from 1500 to 2000 tons per week without any further outlay. There are upwards of 240 acres of unworked coal, comprised in two seams, which are now being worked. The plant may either be purchased, or included in the lease at an annual rent. The mines are free from water; and an arrangement may be made, under which the lessees will take a large quantity of the coal for manufacturing purposes on the spot.—For particulars and terms, apply to Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK, mining engineers, Midland-road, Derby.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, a FORGE AND MILLS, driven by a HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, of 60-horse power, with a powerful FORGE HAMMER, and a 16 in. TRAIN OF PUDDLED BAR AND BILLET ROLLS, arranged on the most modern principles, and capable of shingling and rolling the make of twelve puddling furnaces, four of which are now erected. On the mill side are two bailing furnaces, to supply a 10 in. merchant bar mill and an 8 in. guide mill.

The works, having been recently erected, are in good condition, and are easily convertible into boiler-plate, sheet iron, or tin-plate mills; and the Forest of Dean is known to be well adapted to that kind of manufacture.

The above works are situated in the midst of collieries and blast furnaces, tramroads being laid down to both, with the use of a branch of the South Wales Railway laid up to the works. For particulars, apply to Mr. GOULD, Bilson Collieries, near Newnham.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE, 64 in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, with two boilers, one 11 tons, one 8 tons; first piece of connection rods and fittings, complete, with balance-bob and capstan; the whole in good condition, and to be sold in one lot, without reserve.—Tenders to be sent not later than the 21st August inst. to Mr. EDWARD KIRK, No. 27, Austinfriars, London. Every facility for shipping the engine without loss of time.

STEAM PUMPS, FOR LAND AND MARINE PURPOSES. SINGLE or DOUBLE ACTING; sizes from 2½ to 12 in. diameter, and from 4 to 15 in. stroke; by JOHN CAMERON. Used for feeding boilers, raising water (for reservoirs, tanks, irrigation, &c.), turning power, or as a steam fire engine. Works, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester.

MINERALS ON LOCH FINE SHORES.—TO LET, an extensive DEPOSIT OF IRON ORES (Hematite, &c.), RED and BROWN OXIDES. These ores have been laid open by a mountain torrent, and in masses 15 to 40 ft. thick, and opened up for 300 to 400 yards on the surface. They are of excellent quality, and only 500 yards from the shore down hill. Freight to Glasgow, 2s. 6d. a ton.

Also, TO LET, a large COPPER DEPOSIT (Green and Yellow Carbonate), displaying large masses of copper stone and nickel, likewise sulphate of lead (7 ft. thick), lead, and zinc.—Apply to W. FOXLOVE, of Erine, near Tarbert, Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

SHEET ZINC AND SPLITTER.—ACTON BRIDGE ZINC ROLLING MILLS, NEAR NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE. SHEET ZINC, out of the best selected SILESIA SPLITTER, refined and rolled at these mills, CONSTANTLY ON HAND, of all usual gauges, or rolled to order any practicable length, width, or thickness, to suit purchasers, on moderate terms. Also, TELEGRAPH PLATES, SHEATHING FOR VESSELS, &c. OLD ZINC AND SPLITTING PURCHASED. SILESIA SPLITTER ON SALE.—Apply to the Manager, at the Mills; or at the office, 3, Harrington-street, Liverpool.

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